EVENING EDITION

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EVENING EDITION

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18 OUT OF 57 BILLS FOR THE NEXT DIET GET FINAL DRAFTING

Government to Decide on Remaining 39 at Quickest Possible Date

DRAFT WORK SPEEDED UP

Information Board Gives Outline On Some Important Rulings Just Decided

Of the 57 bills to be submitted by the Government to the forthcoming 81st session of the Imperial Diet, 18 were given final decision on Friday at the Cabinet conference. The Board of Information published the outline of the completed bills at 4 p.m. on the same day.

It has been the Government's intention to complete the drafting of the bills as speedily as possible so that arrangements will be speeded for their discussion at the Diet in the shortest possible period. With this in view, the Government, at its Cabinet meeting on November 10, reached a rudimental decision on each of the entire bills.

18 Bills Drafted

Arrangement was also made that all the bills would be given final consideration on November 24, but various considerations prompted the Government to complete the last consideration on 18 of them. The final drafts of the remaining 39 bills will be completed at the earliest possible date, it was agreed among the Cabinet Ministers, who met later on Friday together with the chiefs of the four Cabinet boards.

The Government, it is also learned will make every effort to have the forthcoming Diet session complete its duties as quickly as possible under wartime needs. Subsequently, the Government will speed up the drafting of all the bills inclusive of budgetary bills before the opening of the Diet, which will convene in a month's time.

Encouraged by the Government's intention, the members of the Diet, especially those on the investigation committees of both the Houses of Peers and Representatives, are desirous that they have the preexamination of the Government's bills completed as speedily as possible so that they would be enabled to act in perfect unison with the Government in this emergency time.

Some important bills on which the Government gave final decision on Friday, according to the announcement of the Board of Information, follow with brief explanations pertaining thereto.

Conscription Law Revised

(1) A revision in the Conscription Law—This will be made so that the same law will be in force among the native inhabitants of Chosen. Details of the enforcement will be prescribed in separate regulations embodied in an Imperial decree.

(2) A bill of insurance for those who die in connection with the war —This embraces war victims outside the firing lines. The insurance will be varied in rate in accordance with the degrees of danger to which the victims are exposed. The firms who insure these risks will be indemnified by the Government on the losses incurred thereof.

(3) Revisions in the Aviation Law—Those who are connected with commercial aviation will have their status legally designated in accordance with their duties thereof. The proposed revision will also define the legal status of different-sized airfields.

(4) A new act to facilitate tax collection relative to those who partly live in Japan and Manchoukuo—Through the new law, arrangement will be made between the two interested Governments to collaborate in the collection of taxes from among the residents, who have removed from Manchoukuo to Japan or vice versa.

Major-General Oka Dies

Attacked by acute pneumonia, Major-General Chikamatsu Oka passed away on Thursday at his home in Fujimicho, Nakano-ku, in Tokyo, at the age of 64. Funeral services will be held at his home at 1:30 p.m. on November 24. Major-General Oka was a native of Okayama Prefecture. He was a graduate of the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. He had served as a staff member of the Army in Chosen and as brigade commander at Wakayama. He was placed on the retired list in 1930.

December 7 Named By Pres. Roosevelt As 'Day of Silence'

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—President Roosevelt designated the coming December 7, the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle, as a "Day of Silence" on which the American people have been requested to commemorate the national humiliation, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

CHILE PROFITS MORE BY STAYING NEUTRAL

Local Views Say Nation Can Be Easily Invaded in Case Of War

Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, November 20.—The public opinion of Chile is supporting the maintenance of neutrality because the severance of ties with the Axis Powers will inevitably lead the country to destruction, as predicted by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information of Japan, in his statement recently issued in Tokyo.

The Noticias Graficas, a local newspaper, which is considered pro-Allies, has pointed out the following three reasones why Chile cannot cut off the relations with the Axis countries:

1. In the event of the severance of relationship with the Axis, the navigation of merchantmen will become impossible.

2. Chile will be placed in a state of blockade and its defenseless coast will easily be attacked by the Axis forces which will effect landing.

3. The current economic crisis of Chile will be made more serious.

In the meantime, a famous local writer has frankly aired his views against the severance of ties with the Axis Powers in the following words:

"There can be no possibility of Chile's cutting its relationship with the Axis countries, for this country has no defense on its coasts and moreover because this step will immediately cause an acute shortage of materials.

"Chile has only four anti-aircraft guns and no gasoline. This fact clearly shows what helpless conditions will visit this country if it cuts off its ties with the Axis countries.

"Most of the cities in this country are now suffering from an acute shortage of gasoline. If Chile cuts off its relations with the Axis, the vessels of this country will be attacked by Axis forces.

"The support of the United States is nothing more than a diplomatic guarantee and cannot give any practical security because of the distance that separates her from this country and the shortage of shipping. This is evident from the cases of the Soviet Union and other Allied nations who are relying upon America as an 'arsenal.'

"Under such circumstances, if Chile advocates the strengthening of the Pan-American collaboration, it does not imply an armed warfare with Japan and other Axis countries."

NAVAL FUNERAL HELD

Joint Services Conducted at Saseho Memorial Hall

Joint Naval funeral services were held on Friday at 10:45 a.m. with Buddhist rites at the Victory Memorial Hall at Saseho Naval Station. Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, commander of the Saseho Naval Station and representatives of the Navy Minister and the commanders of the combined fleet and the fleet in Chinese waters attended. Members of bereaved families as well as numerous officers and men also were present.

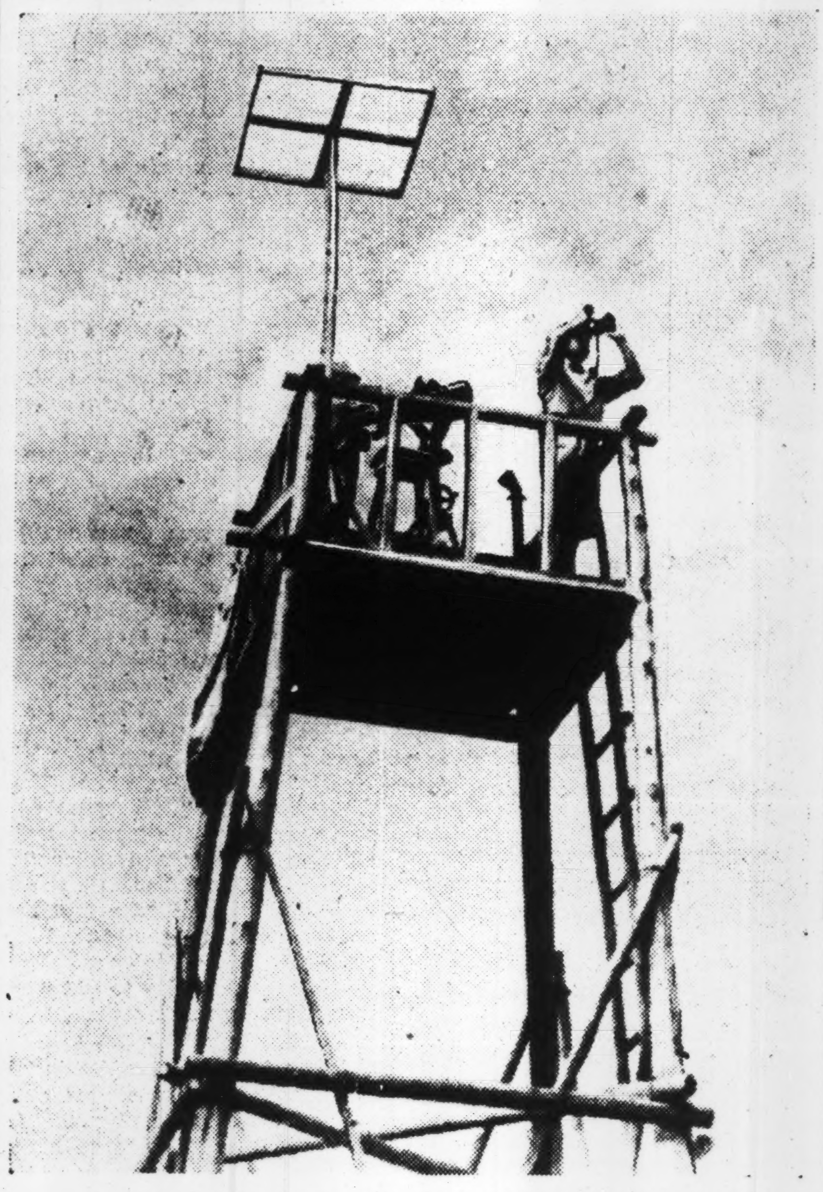
Spanish Heroes Honored

A memorial services for those who gave their lives in Spain's Civil War was held on Friday in the Adoratrices Churches in Kojimachi ward, with Spanish Minister Santiago Mendez de Vigo and Mrs. de Vigo, members of the Spanish Legation and Spanish residents here attending.

Navy Personnel Shift

The Navy Ministry at 1 p.m. Friday announced the appointment of Rear-Admiral Shikazo Yano as president of the Educational Bureau of the Navy Ministry in succession to Rear-Admiral Sakae Tokunaga.

Keeping an Eye on the Enemy



Under the burning sun, look-outs are kept busy at an undisclosed base. Photo taken by Saegusa, Member of the Navy Press Corps. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

2ND FRONT PLANNED IN BALKANS, TURKEY

Allies Hint Offensive While Axis Are Defending France And Tunisia

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SOFIA, November 19.—The Allies are intending to create a second front in the Balkans and Turkey while the German forces are occupied with the defense of France and Tunisia, according to reports from the Balkan countries.

Britain and America have proclaimed that they will launch an attack on the Marseilles area or on Italy but this is nothing but a camouflage. The true intention of the Allies is to create a second front in the Balkans and Turkey.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has time and again declared his plan to form a second front in the Balkans.

It is recalled, meanwhile, that when the British forces were still stationed in Greece, the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces declared that even if the British forces temporarily retreated from Greece, they had gained minute information regarding the topographical features of that country. This declaration implied Britain's intention to launch military activities there some day.

Such intentions on the part of Britain were further endorsed when the British military attaches stationed in Turkey declared in a conference held early this month that Britain was planning to form a second front in an area connected with Turkey.

In this connection, military circles in the Balkan countries are of the opinion that the Allies are intending to advance into the Balkan countries, while the German forces are concentrated in the West Mediterranean areas.

CHAMBER PARLEY ENDS

Passes Resolution to Bolster Economic Strength

The second day session of the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan was held Friday at the Dai Toa Kaikan at Marunouchi. Keijiro Nitta, Chairman of the Sapporo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Taizo Irimajiri, Chairman of the Kochi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, each made a report on the results of deliberations of the committees under their respective chairmanship.

Passing a resolution concerning the strengthening of the economic fighting power, the two-day conference was closed at noon.

KING OF CAMBODIA OBSERVES BIRTHDAY

Five-Day Celebration Held in Pnom Penh From Nov. 14 Amidst Festivities

Domei

PNOM PENH, November 20.—The birthday of King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has been celebrated here for five days beginning November 14.

On the eve of the King's birthday, November 17, a long line of students and members of youth associations from all over the State marched through the streets carrying torches. Music and dancing furnished colorful variety to the festival.

On November 17, the King received at the Palace formal calls by dignitaries, including French officers.

At a grand banquet on the night of November 18, the King was host to Japanese and French Indo-Chinese officials. A traditional court dance by young girls was the center of the guests' interest at the banquet.

A special feature during the festivities was a sample market exhibiting special products from various localities in French Indo-China.

A constant stream of spectators crowded the section of the market where Japanese products were on display.

Ex-M.P. Succumbs

Yoshiyuki Miyoshi, 89, former member of the House of Representatives, died at 4 p.m., Thursday. Funeral services were held at 1 p.m. today at his residence in Asagaya, Suginami-ku.

SOVIET PAPERS AVER BATTLE IN N. AFRICA NOT A SECOND FRONT

Consider Allied Invasion Preliminary Stage in Possible Big Offensive

EVINCE KEEN INTEREST

Both Official and Civilian Circles Are Watching Developments Closely

Domei

KUIBISHEV, November 16. (Delayed)—Main Soviet journals came out yesterday declaring that the Allied invasion in French North Africa does not mean the second front which the Soviet Union wants but it should be considered as a "train of powder" leading to a second front.

Since the commencement of the Allied operations in French Africa, both the official and civilian circles of the Soviet Union have shown a keen interest in the development of the war situation, the newspapers daily carrying war news from London, New York, Geneva and other places.

However, little independent opinion regarding the war situation had been expressed except for a general observation by a military commentator, which was carried by the Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, dated November 11.

On November 15, however, main Soviet journals simultaneously came out with comments on the war situation in North Africa, thus clarifying the official opinions of the Soviet authorities.

Prominent among the comments are those carried by the Pravda, the Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Executive Commissions, and the Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army. These commentaries by competent military commentators all followed the opinion of Premier Josef Stalin which was expressed on November 11 in reply to a question raised by an Associated Press correspondent.

They asserted that the recent North African operations by the Allied forces do not mean the second front which the Soviet Union wants to be created but should be considered as a "fuse" or a "preliminary condition" to a second front.

Thus, it may be considered that these opinions have decimated the Allied propaganda for a second front.

MANCHOU SKATING MEET

Will Hold East Asia Contest in February

Domei

HSINKING, November 20.—The Manchoukuo Empire Ice Skating Association today announced that the winter skating contest of the East Asia Athletic Meet will be held here on February 6 and 7 of next year.

The announcement revealed further that Japanese and Manchoukuo skaters, after the Hsinking meet, will participate in the Japanese-Manchoukuo Skating meets to be held in Harbin, Mukden, Fushun and Antung.

Scout Flight Made

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—German light bombers conducted a reconnaissance flight over the sea areas along the British coasts yesterday, the German High Command announced today.

True Appreciation of Art to Be Enhanced Among Pupils of Japan's National Schools

Photographic reproductions of East Asian and European art masterpieces will soon be distributed by the Education Ministry among the national schools in order to cultivate in the minds of the children a genuine appreciation and understanding of fine arts.

The authorities of the Education Ministry in their efforts to realize this worthy plan, are said to have selected 25 artistic objects, including paintings, sculptures, buildings and other items for study.

The Education Ministry on November 15, dispatched Hakutei Ishii, well-known painter of the western school of painting and member of the Compilation Committee of the same Ministry, to Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture, where he supervised the reproduction of a painting of an ancient Chinese warrior drawn by Tsien Shun-chu, noted Chinese painter, the property of Masagoro Ohara of the same city.

During his stay there, Mr. Ishii also directed the reproduction of a picture representing a sheep-farm drawn by Giovanni Segantini, renowned Italian painter, exhibited in the Ohara Art Gallery.

Among the other artistic objects chosen by the Ministry of Education for reproduction are included Indian and Javanese printed materials, a portrait by Leonardo Da Vinci, famed Italian painter, a picture of rabbits by Albrecht Durer, well-known German artist, a sculpture "David's Statue" by Michelangelo, Italian sculptor and others.

REICH LIGHT TANK UNITS LAND AT QABES, TUNISIA; LUFTWAFFE BOMBS FOE

British Supply Cars Smashed by Axis Raids in Tabarca District

MANY CAPTIVES TAKEN

Anderson Admits Allies Face Many Difficulties in African Campaign

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—German light tank corps succeeded in landing at Qabes today, it is broadcast from San Francisco.

Qabes is an important port on the Bay of Qabes, and is a vital strategical center, being located 300 kilometers south of Tunisia and west of Tripoli.

Tabarca Battle Severe

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—Confirming that a severe battle has been started in the Tabarca district on the Tunisian coast, German military circles observed that although the United States forces that invaded Tunisia are very small, a strong British unit had advanced along the coast and reached the Tabarca district, where fighting has already started between the advance corps of both armies. In this battle, German units had already taken many British prisoners.

Meanwhile, an Axis unit of bombers and dive-bombers attacked the British forces moving from the Western Tunisian frontier to the Tabarca district, and by low-flight bombing smashed many British supply motor cars. Also two medium-sized British tanks were destroyed, while two more tanks were set on fire.

Furthermore, Axis air units bombed since yesterday the military equipment at Bone, Philippeville, Bougie and in the neighboring districts.

Anderson Admits Difficulty

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 20.—Though British forces in Tunisia have not yet fought any decisive battle against the Axis troops, Lieutenant-General K. M. Anderson, Commander of the 1st British Army in North Africa, has already admitted the difficulty in carrying out military operations in his statement to newspapermen yesterday.

"The Tunisian military operation has confronted a serious difficulty," he said to newspapermen. "This battle is no picnic, and it cannot be easily finished."

Axis and Allies Clash

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, November 20.—At a point 60 kilometers west of the Bizerta naval port, Tunisia, a large-scale battle commenced this morning between the German-Italian mechanized corps and the British-American troops, it is reported from Cairo.

Clash With Anderson's Forces

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 20.—According to the German High Command, in the Tabarca district on the Tunisian coast, the first battle was fought today between the German forces and the crack units of the 1st British Army under the command of Lieutenant-General K. M. Anderson.

6 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—German bombers, operating in the Cyrenaica sector of the Libyan war front, carried out bombing raids on concentrations of British armored cars and tanks, the German High Command announced, in a report covering the activities of the Luftwaffe over the period from November 18 to 19.

The communique added that six British planes were downed in the course of aerial combats.

Bunten Exhibition Closes

The Fifth Bunten or the Education Ministry's Exhibition, which had been open to the public from October 16 was closed on Friday. The attendance through the period of the exhibition registered at 264,916, an increase of 26,000 compared with the record of last year.

U-Boats Active in North Atlantic, Indian Ocean and in Caribbean Sea

Huge Convoy of 25 Ships Fully Armed Heading For England Reduced to 11; Attacks Getting Fiercer

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—German submarines attacked enemy convoyed transports in the Northern Atlantic waters and within the past several days sank 15 enemy ships totaling 78,000 tons, two destroyers and one corvette, and also torpedoed and damaged four other ships, the German High Command announced today in a special communique.

Also, the U-boats operating in the waters off North America, Central America and Cape Town, sank eight Allied ships totaling 42,000 tons and torpedoed other vessels, the communique added.

U-Boats Sink 16 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—Finding a large unit of convoyed transports in the North Atlantic waters heading toward England, German submarines instantly commenced a fierce attack, and last evening sank eight armed cargo ships and one large oil tanker, totaling 55,000 tons, according to the German High Command today.

As the result of the devastating attack, the great convoyed unit originally consisting of 25 ships were reduced to 11 ships, as five ships were sunk previously. All the remaining ships were damaged to such an extent that they were rendered difficult to continue the trip to England. Also, the U-boats torpedoed two enemy destroyers and sank one of them.

Then in the Western Indian Ocean, the communique added, a German submarine sank one enemy cargo ship of 5,000 tons yesterday.

F.I.C. GIVES REPORT ON N. AFRICA FIGHT

U.S. Forces Lose 22 Warcraft, 7 Merchant Ships Up to November 15

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, November 20.—The French Indo-China Government in a statement yesterday announced the war situation in the North African French territories since the invasion of the British and American forces up to Wednesday as follows:—

"At dawn of November 8, British-American forces landed at Algiers and its neighborhood, Oran, Safi, and south of Casablanca. At Oran, the French fleet consisting of one destroyer, three torpedo boats and four submarines, bravely resisted the enemy attack.

"On November 10, French airplanes which numbered 273, without including naval planes, were reduced to 46 by enemy attack.

"Up to November 15, American forces suffered the loss of seven merchant ships, three cruisers, five torpedo boats and 14 submarines, while many merchant ships were damaged.

"On November 16 and 17, a portion of the German-Italian forces as well as a section of the American troops entered Tunisia, where both armies are now engaged in a battle."

Laval to Broadcast

Domei

VICHY, November 20.—Pierre Laval, French Premier, will make an important announcement over the radio next Sunday, November 22, it has just been revealed here.

Though the exact nature of the forthcoming announcement is not disclosed yet, competent observers here predicted that the speech will cover the circumstances which led to the Premier's assumption of being given more authority than ever by Chief of State Marshal Henri P. Petain and the problems now confronting the French Government.

RITES FOR ALASKAN ROAD

Opening Ceremony for Highway Linking Canada Observed Nov. 20

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—The ceremony of opening the Alaskan Highway was held today, it is reported from Washington.

The Alaskan Highway to connect Alaska with Canada was hurriedly constructed by the United States Government by mobilizing 7,000 soldiers and 3,000 laborers since May, and its total length is 1,630 miles.

Rear-Admiral Yamaguchi Dies

Rear-Admiral Chonan Yamaguchi, retired, passed away at the age of 60 on November 14. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at his residence at Sagino-miya, Nakano-ku.

AXIS UNITS DISABLE 189 RUSSIAN TANKS

18,000 Soviet Soldiers Taken Prisoners in Alagir War Sector

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—While rigid silence is maintained by the German High Command as to the situation in the Origionikieje sector, a D.N.B. report today disclosed that the German-Rumanian combined troops, after penetrating deep into the Alagir area on October 25, captured some 18,000 Soviet soldiers besides disabling 189 enemy tanks up to Thursday.

Availing themselves of the German silence concerning the situation in Orgionikieje, Soviet military quarters are reported to be boasting about their alleged war results in the same area, which however, are believed here as being far from the truth. The D.N.B. message coming at this juncture and announcing the aforesaid German results has deepened the popular doubts, as regards the boasted Soviet achievements.

Start Tuapse Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—In the Caucasus front, German forces continued offensive operations despite unfavorable weather, and particularly in the Maikop and Tuapse regions, Reich land and air units started intensive operations.

In the Tuapse area, the Germans surrounded a large Soviet unit and took several hundred Soviet soldiers as prisoners, while 90 enemy machine-guns were also captured.

Stalingrad Battle Rages

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Fierce battles are still going on at the Stalingrad Front under the severe cold and rain.

The German forces on November 19 attacked the enemy factory zone in the northern part of the city engaging in a fierce fighting with the Soviet forces.

In another sector, meanwhile, the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge in the middle of two Soviet units.

The defense line of the Soviet forces in Stalingrad forms a huge zigzag shape and the positions of the opposing armies are entangled with one another. The battles are being engaged at the projected parts of the German and Russian lines.

Soviet Forces Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—A formation of German bombers and fighting planes, in operations designed to assist the land forces in the Tuapse sector of the Caucasus front, carried out devastating low-altitude bombing raids and strafing operations on the Soviet forces, with the result that much losses were suffered by the enemy, the German High Command announced today.

NIPPON'S VICTORIES FOR AXIS REVIEWED

Highlights of E. Asia War Results Given as First Anniversary Nears

REPERCUSSIONS IN EUROPE

Fighting Spirit of Germany and Italy Enhanced; Allied Plans Killed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 19.—With Japan now nearing her first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia with the memory of its successive brilliant war results, those in her Allied countries here are renewing their appreciation of Japan's achievements which are contributing immensely in bringing about the Axis victories in Europe.

Frankly speaking, the Axis States here had some apprehension when the War of Greater East Asia was started against the formidable foes, the United States and Britain. Japan, they thought, was much fatigued with her four-year-old engagement in the China Affair.

This apprehension was suddenly swept away with the report of Japan's initial war results at Pearl Harbor. Other glorious results successively won by Japan in Malaya and in the East Indies were enough to displace the apprehension with surprise of Japan's strength, which gradually changed into respect.

Now at this stage of the world-wide war in which Japan is playing one of the biggest roles, competent observers here are being reminded of Japan's contributions and also of the European Axis camp's services rendered in the way of helping Japan's historic campaign. Of Japan's contributions to the Axis States in Europe, those estimated most remarkable are the following three items.

Results Given

(1) The fact that Japan shattered the main naval forces of the United States in the Pacific brought about the situation that the British naval units have been made the single target for the German naval spearhead. The result is that the German submarines are enabled to act in their fiercest way against the Allied naval strength.

(2) Japan has driven out the Anglo-Saxon influences from East Asia in a quick and effective manner never exemplified in the annals of any war. The daring act frustrated Britain of the chance and possibility to materialize an effective landing on Europe. Without this achievement, the Axis nations would have been faced with some perils, as openly admitted by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler himself.

(3) Japan's spiritual strength as demonstrated in her fight with the Anglo-Saxon nations fanned up the morale of the fighting services and nations of Germany, Italy and other Axis countries. This fighting spirit also did a great deal in consolidating the lukewarm attitude of some neutral countries, opined leading persons in Germany.

Axis Results Shown

In contrast with Japan's contributions, some Axis services to Japan are very legitimately counted among the same quarters, highlights of which are epitomized below:

(1) The attacks of the Anglo-American supply routes by the German and Italian submarines have been checking the two enemy countries' possible transportation of more forces into the war areas in East Asia.

(2) The Italian navy now holding in check the British naval forces in the Mediterranean is standing in the way of the same forces being mobilized in the sea area in East Asia.

(3) The German and Italian destruction of the Anglo-American supply routes has brought about an acute shortage of strategic materials in the Ailled camp.

(4) The Axis operations in North Africa is causing Britain to concentrate her chief war efforts for that front.

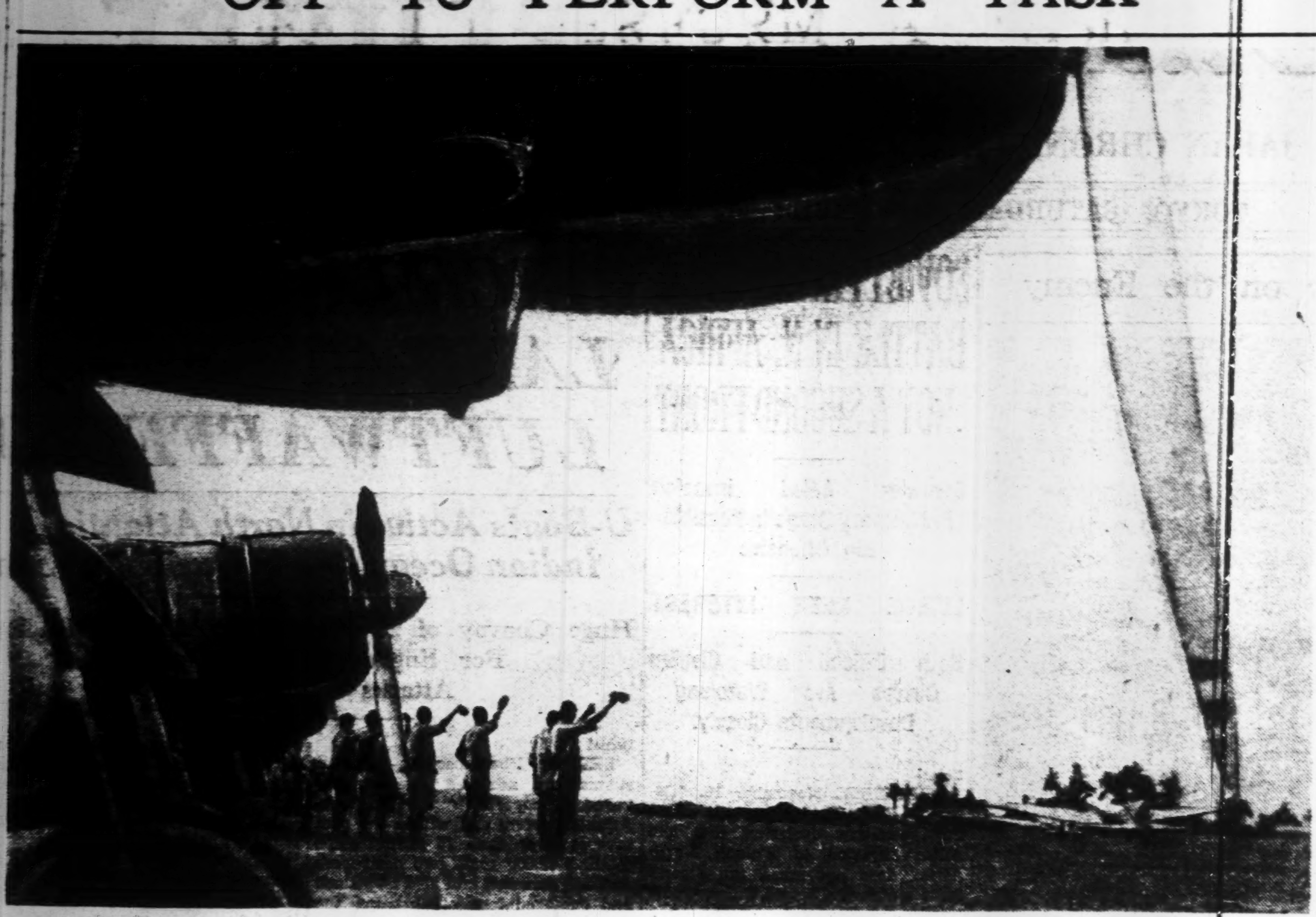
TO HONOR CHINA PIONEERS

Will Hold Memorial Service On December 8

Approximately 20 leading authorities on China including Yoshihisa Kakuo, Kenzo Adachi and Tanamori Iriye held informal discussions at the Sansuiro Restaurant in Hibiya Friday to prepare plans for memorial services to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on December 8 under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Tokyo Prefectural office for pioneers who helped to develop East Asia.

It was recalled that these persons were connected closely with Chinese who helped to promote the welfare of East Asia under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic of China.

OFF TO PERFORM A TASK



Somewhere in the war theater, planes of the Imperial Navy (above) are taking off with the soul-stirring Banzai of their ground crew on a mission to blast the enemy to pieces. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

800 Austrians in U.S. Will Be Enrolled Into American Army

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—In a press interview on November 19, U.S. Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson announced that a new unit will be organized by 800 soldiers selected from among the Austrians living in America and will be enrolled into the United States Army.

JAVA ARMY ADMINISTRATOR ENDS TOUR OF INSPECTION

Back in Batavia After Tour of 7 Provinces—Was Welcomed Everywhere

Domei

BATAVIA, November 20.—The Director of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration in Java and his party returned here yesterday from an initial five-day inspection tour through the seven provinces in central Java.

While on their inspection tour they were welcomed everywhere by the native inhabitants, who expressed their hearty desire to cooperate with the Japanese authorities, the Chief Military Administrator told newspapermen today.

He said that peace and order is being satisfactorily maintained and that the Javanese have a firm understanding of the ideals behind the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He added that every effort is being made by both the Central and provincial administrative authorities for the further improvement of administration.

EGYPT STILL ANTI-BRITISH

Premier Recited Pro-Britain Rescript To M.P.s to No Avail

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 20.—The anti-British sentiment in Egypt shows no signs of subsiding. Demonstrations were carried out in many places in Cairo and a large number of university students were arrested, a Cairo dispatch revealed.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the opening ceremony of the Egyptian Parliament on November 19, Mustapha En Nahas Paha, Premier of Egypt, recited a rescript in favor of the British Government.

Peking Aids Car Owners

PEKING.—Plans for the distribution of gas-generators for coal-burning automobiles to the owners of private vehicles have been completed by the Peking Japanese Army Special Service Mission and the equipment will be made available in December.

Japan's Victory Feted

PEKING.—To express their jubilation over the great victory gained by the Japanese Fleet in the South Pacific, both the Municipal Government and the Hsinmin Hui recently started a big-scale publicity campaign to explain the significance of the event to the people.

Press Comments

Saturday, November 21

NICHI NICHI—Warship Building Movement of 100,000,000 Japanese; Patriots' Anthology

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Foundations of New Order Grow Firm

Warship Building Movement of 100,000,000 Japanese

NICHI NICHI—Stung by a violent protest from the navy over his announcement on the sinking of a single aircraft-carrier in his speech of November 18, President Roosevelt has explained at great length that thereafter he would not let the American people know of any serious damage or loss to the United States' fighting strength. Meanwhile, however, it was announced that five rear-admirals had been killed in the Solomons action. No one would believe that admirals were commanding destroyers of a thousand tons or so that the United States occasionally admits to have been sunk. If so many rear-admirals were killed, it would not take a great stretch of imagination to see how many American naval officers of lesser ranks were sacrificed in the futile counter-offensives in the South Pacific area.

For our part, we can dispense quite well with any distorted communiques of the United States authorities in order to know the losses suffered by its navy. To us, who are fully informed of the national polity of the United States, it is not at all strange that the Roosevelt regime does not dare tell the truth to the American people.

The Imperial Navy announced without any hesitation the sinking of a battleship and the major damage to another. The Japanese people have already thrust far into the war with the fortunes of their country at stake. No matter what announcement the Army or Navy should make, we behind the lines will not budge one inch. What we have to do is simple. We have only to tuck up our sleeves and set about the battle with added determination. Thus the 100,000,000 people are in the movement to bend their total strength to build more battleships.

The campaign in the Solomons may well decide the general issue of the Pacific War as the Americans say. The United States is reiterating the importance of this campaign. Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox in declaring that no importance should be attached to the issue of the Solomons campaign is merely preparing a safety-valve in anticipation of defeat. The very fact that so many admirals were killed emphasizes the importance they attach to the Solomons. Theirs is not merely a Pacific War. They have at stake their dream of world conquest. Finding himself in a tight corner, Roosevelt laments that hereafter the United States must fight an uphill war. The Imperial Forces are out to push the United States downhill.

Patriots' Anthology

NICHI NICHI—After careful selection, 100 patriotic verses written by 100 Japanese have been published. This small anthology includes the ancient elegy of Imamatsuri Kosofu and other lines written in the course of 3,000 years of Japanese history, all manifesting the loyal and patriotic soul of the race.

The Japanese are a nation of poets and every cultured person is supposed to have written a verse or two in his life, so that we do not lack for masterpieces even on a cursory survey. Thus in selecting the 100 pieces, the authorities must have been torn between this and that. We can well imagine that they could have compiled many other anthologies equally good. At any rate, 100 gems have been selected for the inspiration and healthy recreation of the Japanese people.

The compilation of the new 100-verse anthology is not intended to supersede the classic Ogura anthology one is familiar with in playing cards.

With the hearts of men to sing
of,
The songs of Yamato are for all.

Thus our form of verse known as waka is a pure expression of the Japanese soul. Even when no direct reference is made to a patriotic theme, "the pathos of sentient beings" that they sing of and the flowers, birds, mountains, streams and other subjects treated manifest the beauty of the Yamato spirit. They nourish the soul with high emotion and eventually become the foundation of patriotism.

We hope that the new anthology will be read in every home so that the spirit of loyalty of our forefathers may inspire us all to valor and the appreciation of beauty.

Foundations of New Order Grow Firm

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Various constructions are placed on the lawless invasion of French territory in Africa by the Anglo-American forces but there can be no doubt that one of their motives was to take advantage of the political vulnerability of France engendered by its complicated internal conditions to turn it into an anti-Axis factor before German-French relations could be consolidated.

This, in other words, meant that they intended to interfere with the construction of a new order in Europe to which the Axis nations are committed but they saw that if they attempted it in a frontal attack they would merely repeat the Dieppe fiasco. Thus they took the only alternative of invading French Africa.

In this manner, the Anglo-American Allies have tacitly admitted the impossibility of interfering with the new order in Europe that Germany is now building. It is an irony of fate that the flank attack that the Allies have made against this new order is having the effect of strengthening its foundations.

For, this latest piracy of the Allies has stiffened the attitude of France and Marshal Henri P. Petain has been enabled to weed out disloyal elements and to unify the country against marauders. The position of pro-German Premier Pierre Laval has been strengthened and France has advanced much nearer the Axis. It is true that the internal conditions of France are still complicated and the situation there is not yet completely transparent but it cannot be doubted that the attack on French territory has caused France to turn toward the Axis and accelerated the tempo of new order construction.

In view of this phenomenon, British statesmen must be frowning over the policies of Roosevelt who professes to be the Savior of the World. At any rate, the action taken by the United States has speeded up the construction of a new order in Europe.

The biggest cause of such blunders on the part of the United States is the fact that Washington has no definite war aim. Roosevelt is trying to incite the people to fight by declaring that the current war is a struggle for existence but the methods he has so far adopted seem merely to confirm the suspicion that he is out to conquer the world while the taking is good. Behind the mask of world salvation, Roosevelt is glaringly showing himself to be the incarnation of the American ambition to make the world behave as they desire it to. At any rate, it is clear that Roosevelt's war methods, lacking the splendid ideals animating Reichsfuehrer Hitler, are leading him to blunder after blunder.

That the invasion of French Africa was a mistake is daily becoming clear to the American people. Roosevelt will probably try a new trick to offset criticism. It is a joy to watch, however, the new order in Europe growing the firmer the more steps Roosevelt takes to frustrate its consummation.

U.S. Navy Announces 1 Cruiser Badly Hit In Solomons Battle

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—The United States Navy Department announced that the Boise, an American cruiser of 10,000 tons, which had been severely damaged by the Japanese Naval Forces in the Battle of the Solomon Islands, today entered a certain harbor on the Pacific Coast for repair, a dispatch reaching here from Washington reveals today.

WAR VICTIMS IN GIBRALTAR

50,000 Dead, Wounded American Troops Reach Port

Domei

ROME, November 20.—The dead and wounded of the invading American forces in French North Africa, who have been sent to Gibraltar during the last several days have totaled more than 50,000, according to information from La Linea, Spain.

The port of Gibraltar is now packed with 50 warships and transports, which have been damaged by the Axis warplanes and submarines.

China Mills Get Loans

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 20.—The Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the National Commercial Bank and the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, have just concluded an agreement with the Wing On, Shen Hsin and other cotton and flour mills for the extension of a $5,000,000 loan to these industrial plants.

Peking Univ. Celebrates

PEKING.—The Medical College of the Peking National University held a special ceremony recently to commemorate its 30th anniversary and laying the foundation of new hospital premises attached to it.

WASEDA TEAM WINS OVER HOSEI BY 19-6

Three Remaining Dates for Gaikyu Season Announced By League

In an intercollegiate Gaikyu tilt packed with thrills, the Waseda Maroons coached by Nobu Nakamura defeated the Hosei eleven 19-6, Thursday afternoon at the Higashi-fushimi football field.

Fullback Narumi set the pigskin rolling for the Maroons with his smashing off-tackles; with the ball on the 50-yard line he tossed a 30-yard pass with ease to Igai who had sneaked his way back of the safety and crossed the goal-line unmolested. Narumi passed to right end Umeda for the extra point.

During the middle of first half, Murata received the kick-off on the 20 and brought the ball to mid-field where he was finally tackled. Murata to Yonemura, famous Hosei pass combination, gained 5 yards on the first pass play. Murata again passed to Yonemura who lateraled the ball to Tomiyama but fleet-footed Shibuya brought Tomiyama down on Waseda's 1 yard line. Yonemura's left off-tackle failed to gain an inch but Murata on the next play plunged through guard and scored 6 points for Hosei. Hosei failed to convert. The score stood Waseda 7, Hosei, 6.

After the first half, Hosei became desperate in trying to overcome the one point lead and resorted to passing, but Umeda who was playing a bang-up defensive throughout the game intercepted Murata's pass and galloped his way to the 6-yard line. On the first play Hosei committed a foul bringing the ball to the 1-yard line. Narumi had no difficulty crossing the goal on the first play to add 6 more points. Nakamura's conversion was blocked.

A few minutes later Yoshino, Waseda's safety caught a punt on the run and aided by neat blocking from his teammates side-stepped his way over the goal. Nakamura again failed to convert. Thus ending the game Waseda 19 and Hosei 6.

Both teams showed a very effective passing attack. Narumi and Igai were most outstandnig for the winners, as for the losers Murata and Yonemura starred as usual with their blocking and passing. The score of the game would have been much closer if the Hosei linesmen had gone out to take the secondary on Murata's off-tackles.

Three dates remain in the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League before the 1942 season closes.

Nov 25	Keio vs. Nichidai	1:30 p.m.
	Rikkyo vs. Hosei	3:00 p.m.
Nov 27	Meiji vs. Waseda	2:30 p.m.
Dec 13	Rengo-kai vs. Waseda	1:30 p.m.
	Meiji vs. Keio	3:00 p.m.

All games are scheduled at the Meiji Shrine Field.

Starting line-ups were:

Waseda		Hosei
Igai	LE	Yamazaki
Kagami	LT	Kurai
Hiruta	LG	Hoshino
Wada	C	Kuwahara
Uchima	RG	Ishida
Muraoka	RT	Ozaki
Umeda	RE	Tomiyama
Shibuya	QB	Hasegawa
Yoshino	LH	Yonemura
Hamada	RH	Ono
Narumi	FB	Murata

Tsushima Named Head

PEKING.—The four former Anglo-American trust companies in North China, known to the Chinese as the Yee Tsoong Company, which had been operated under an advisory system following the outbreak of the current war have begun to function anew with Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, named as the head.

To Confiscate Old Fapi

C.P.S.

HANKOW, November 20.—Consequent upon the discovery of numerous cases in which people were found to carry old notes issued by banks of the Chungking regime, the authorities concerned have decided to confiscate such notes in future in order to consolidate finances and unify currency.

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Kansai Notes

With the net proceeds to be donated to the Imperial Japanese Navy, a prize-fighting smoker headed by three ten-round main events will be staged at the Nishinomiya Stadium on Monday, November 23, from 1 p.m. The card is sponsored by the Osaka Fuji Boxing Club and supported by the Osaka District Naval Personnel Bureau.

The triple-bill attraction will feature that up-and-coming young scrapper, Motoharu Horiguchi, "kid brother" of the illustrious "piston" Horiguchi, pitted against Hajime Sakamoto, pride of the Shinko stable; Eiichi Izumi against Hideo Fujiwara; and Toshio Aoki versus Taro Aizawa.

There will also be two six-round preliminary bouts and a four-round curtain raiser. The grand-stand seats are ¥1 each, while ring-side seats are priced at ¥4.

Under the sponsorship of the Franco-Japanese Musical Society, a vocal recital will be given by the noted soprano, Miss Chizuko Asano, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Misao Ishimoto, at the Kansai Franco-Japanese Institute in Kyoto on Sunday, November 22, from 7 p.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 20: Mr. and Mrs. T. Adachi, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hillmann, Mrs. K. Imoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kinoshita, Mr. T. Kajiwara, Mr. M. Koyanagi, Mrs. E. Miyatake, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. K. Nomura, Capt. W. Sander, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. Y. Tamaya, Mr. M. Tamura, Mr. H. Tanaka and Mr. S. Yamanaka.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 20 included: Mr. and Mrs. Katayama and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Yamakawa, Mr. H. Noguchi, Mr. G. Murakami, Mr. F. Shimizu, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, Mr. S. Kubota, Mr. and Mrs. Yamazaki, Mrs. Ishiwatari, Mr. T. Sonoda, Mr. K. Hamada, Mr. S. Taguchi, Mr. K. Kitayama, Mr. T. Moritomo, Mr. Y. Shimada, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. R. Ishiwatari and Mrs. and Mrs. Amano.

TO HONOR SALVAGERS

Those Who Refloated Arima Maru To Be Commended

At a ceremony to be held at 11 a.m. today at the Kondo Memorial Sea Foundation in Marunouchi, the Nippon Salvage Company, technician Rokutaro Kazusugi and 31 others will be honored for their services in refloating the Arima Maru which ran aground off the port of Mollendo in Peru in May last year.

Due to the international situation at the time when the Arima Maru ran aground, American salvage companies were not in a position to assist. As a result the Nippon Yusen Kaisha asked the Nippon Salvage Company to take over this difficult work. Working without rest against overwhelming odds the Japanese salvagers succeeded in refloating the Arima Maru and safely towed her back to Japan.

Tientsin Checks Publications

TIENTSIN.—As part of the Fifth Campaign for the intensification of public security in North China, the Tientsin Special Municipality authorities are conducting a strict examination of each Chinese book-shop and printing office to hunt for publications liable to benefit the enemy and having demoralizing effect on the public morale.

Liaison Meet in Keijo

PEKING.—The third session of the Continental Liaison Conference is scheduled to be held at Keijo next spring. The second session of the conference was recently concluded here.

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Technological Talks End

The two-day National Technological Conference which opened Thursday at the Josui Kaikan Hall, Kanda Ward, under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Industrial Service Association was brought to a successful conclusion on Friday. One-hundred and eight technological experts representing various parts of the country adopted a resolution to cooperate in increasing industrial output.

Peers' Luncheon Planned

A luncheon welcoming home five members of the House of Peers who recently returned from an inspection tour of the Southern Regions under Japanese Administration will be given on Sunday at the Upper House. Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, will preside. Guests of honor include Viscount Iyeharu Uemura, Baron Motonaga Akashi, Toshio Nakano, Masuo Saito and Tomonobu Iizuka.

Donation to Nippon Soldiers

PEKING.—Twenty-five Chinese girls of the Chueh Sheng Middle School for Girls and the attached primary school and kindergarten recently donated a sum of money for the Japanese soldiers' comforting funds.

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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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HORI DESCRIBES ALLIED REPORTS AS SHEER LIES

Spokesman Advises Americans To Review Announcements of Imperial Headquarters

U.S. COMMUNIQUES ABSURD

Points Out Inconsistencies in Enemy Claims; Calls Yankee Policy Cowardly

Characterizing the United States' communique regarding the results of the Third Battle of the Solomons as absurd, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in his regular interview with foreign correspondents, Friday, declared that the wishful-thinking Americans should review their own losses as announced in the reliable communiques by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

The Spokesman cited conspicuous evidences of the Allies' cowardly policy of concealing their losses and stated that if the Americans continue to rely on their Government's announcements, we must conclude that "ignorance is a bliss."

Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"Having suffered another disastrous setback in the Solomons area, the United States has again resorted to its now established practice of issuing a 'communique victory.' The American people are reported to be rejoicing over a victory that never happened, apparently bamboozled by the impressively large figures announced to them into believing that the Japanese Navy has been crushed.

"Has it ever occurred to the American people that the liar sometimes figures? While President Roosevelt characterized the Third Solomons Battle as a 'major United States victory,' Navy Secretary Frank Knox sounded a note of caution declaring that he had 'no speculations to suggest that America is now enjoying naval supremacy in the Pacific.'

"Although it does not seem odd any more for Washington leaders not to share the same views, the inconsistency of the United States leaders has been revealed time and again with faithful consistency.

"We have been greatly amused by the tabulation of Japan-American ship losses made by the United Press, apparently based on official American communique since the beginning of this war. They claimed the United States losses as totaling 67 in ships sunk or damaged and those of Japan as totaling more than 500—a good example of the absurdity of the claims announced by the Washington authorities.

"Instead of refuting these claims, we would suggest that wishful-thinking Americans review their own losses as confirmed and announced by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, the reliability of whose communiques has been universally recognized.

"Yet after Japan has supposedly suffered such astronomical losses, Secretary Knox commented after the recent battle that 'Japanese Naval strength is unknown' and that 'the Japanese will renew their attacks and will return for round 3.' And leading American newspapers characterized the naval action as a 'defensive victory.' Why not an 'offensive victory?'

"As is clear from President Roosevelt's confession regarding the announcement before the election of the sinking of an aircraft carrier which brought protest from an American admiral in the Pacific, one aspect of the American policy is to conceal losses on the excuse that the announcement thereof will handicap the war operation.

"This is further characterized by the fact that while the Allied nations are playing up the advance of their forces in North Africa they are completely silent about the naval engagements in the Mediterranean in which the Allies have suffered serious losses.

"These are conspicuous evidences that the United States and its Allies are pursuing their policy of announcing losses, if they ever come around to it, belatedly as in the case of the Yorktown which was revealed three months after its sinking.

"In contrast, the Japanese announcements have adhered to the policy of honesty. They include honest admissions of our own losses as well as of the enemy.

"If the American people continue to rely upon the announcement of

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Units Keep Watchful Vigil Along Soviet-Manchoukuo Border

Sentinels of North Guard Defense Line Day and Night In Storm-Ridden, Wind-Swept, Snow Covered Frontier Country

By a Domei Correspondent

ON THE MANCHOUKUO-SOVIET BORDER, November 20.—Undaunted by biting winds that sweep over the expansive Manchoukuo plains and the monotony of snow and sub-zero weather, heavily-befurred Japanese troops keep watchful vigil day and night along the extensive Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier—fearlessly upholding the defense of the Manchoukuoan Empire and the security of Greater East Asia.

To these men fall the highly important task of guarding a vital part of Japan's far-flung line of defense extending from the Aleutians to the Southern Regions.

Your correspondent was given the opportunity to witness the daily life and hardships experienced by these sentinels of the North when he was permitted to go on an inspection tour of the Manchoukuo border.

Catching a north-bound train from a certain station, your correspondent sped toward Heiho, a small railway junction near the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier.

The cold was so intense that no sooner had the train rolled forward from the station than ice began to form over the windows of the compartment and to such a thickness as to obscure outside vision.

To gain a glimpse of the scenery, your correspondent was compelled to scrape the ice formation from the pane with a pocket-knife.

The plains of northern Manchoukuo at this time of the year presented a scene of utter loneliness and desolation—a vast waste of grassy flat terrain and low hills dotted here and there with bare-limbed white birches.

When your correspondent reached Heiho, he was surprised to find that the town in many respects had a more Siberian color than those of Manchoukuo, especially in the clothes worn by the inhabitants and in the houses and buildings.

On the morning following his arrival, your correspondent trekked to the bank of Amur River, which forms the Manchoukuo-Soviet fronttier, and what struck him most was the calm and peacefulness of the scene despite its barracks, parachute towers and defense positions.

Subsequently, he visited a White Russian school where the children were studying earnestly the Japanese language and various other subjects.

Your correspondent saw with his own eyes the various difficulties Japanese defenders of the North experience in their daily duties. They live in cave-like huts built with bricks and stones. One the officers said:

"You don't have stormy weather in Japan unless snow and wind come at the same time. But here we have snow storms whenever the wind blows, as it stirs up the snow on the ground. When it gets bad, you can't even see a few feet away."

In this barren area, these Japanese troops stand on guard every day and night. As your correspondent looked across the border upon a certain Soviet town, it seemed as though all the pople there were sound asleep in the pitch dark, in sharp contrast to the well-lit town on this side of the frontier.

Your correspondent left this defense town with the assurance given repeatedly by all of the Japanese troops ringing in his ears: "We'll defend the north under any circumstances."

Marshal Petain Thanks Indo-China Governor For Timely Decision

Domei

SAIGON, November 20.—In appreciation of the timely proclamation issued by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, under the date of November 13, Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and the Minister of Colonies of the Vichy Government, each sent a message of thanks to the Governor-General on November 17, it was revealed today.

ARTISTS WILL CONTRIBUTE WORKS TO MANY BODIES

3,000 to Be Ready in January To Encourage Servicemen And Workers

A plan to donate 3,000 paintings to the Government, Navy, Army, and public and industrial organization was decided upon at the meeting of the Nippon Artists' Association held at 1 p.m., Thursday, at the Inshotei Restaurant in the Ueno Park, reports the Asahi.

The scheme is aimed at consoling and encouraging he Imperial servicemen and workers, who are devoting themselves to the successful execution of the current war.

According to the plan decided yesterday, 3,000 artists of Japan have been requested to produce each one painting by the middle part of next January. For five days starting January 20, an exhibition of pictures submitted will be held at the Tokyo Prefectural Museum in Ueno Park under the joint sponsorship of about 60 artists' organizations. The paintings will be donated, after the exhibition, to the organizations referred to above.

The promotors of the plan include Hoshun Yamaguchi, Shinsui Ito, Heihachiro Fukuda and other famed artists of both Japanese and European styles.

The Nippon Artists' Association, it is recalled, some time ago donated 190 paintings to the State to raise funds for warplanes.

Buddhists Pray for Peace

PEKING.—A special Buddhist prayer service to pray for world peace and China's prosperity was opened here recently at the Temple of Fire God under the auspices of a group of Buddhist followers headed by General Chiang Tsun-kuei.

TWO TALKS SLATED ON MANCHOU ISSUES

Will Discuss Methods of Developing Resources Through Better Technique

Two important conferences aiming at contributing to the development of natural resources in Manchoukuo through the application of the latest scientific methods will be held in Tokyo on November 25 and 26, Domei reported.

On November 25, the first engineering mobilization co-operative meeting of the Science Mobilization Association is to be held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi with the attendance of more than 400 leading engineers and scientists of principal industrial companies in this country.

At this meeting, six important problems which have a close bearing on the development of natural resources in Manchoukuo will be discussed.

On the following day, November 26, more than 80 representatives of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Governments will hold the Japan-Manchoukuo Scientific Liaison Conference at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, at which time the ways and means of utilizing natural resources in Manchoukuo and for increasing industrial production in Japan and Manchoukuo will be discussed.

At the meeting, the Japanese side will be represented by Premier General Hideki Tojo as well as the divisional chiefs of the Cabinet Planning Board, the Board of Technology, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other Government offices.

Thirty-one selected scientists and engineers belonging to the Government offices of Manchoukuo will represent Manchoukuo at the meeting.

Wang Gives Luncheon

Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information, was guest of honor Friday at a luncheon given at the Imperial Hotel by Wang Yunchin, newly appointed Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan. Among those present at the function were Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Bureau, and diplomatic envoys stationed in Tokyo.

KOGA HONORED AT THE PALACE WITH AUDIENCE

Former Commander-in-Chief of Fleet in China Waters Reports to Throne

REWARDED FOR SERVICES

Imperial Message, Wooden Cups With Imperial Crest, Monetary Gift Granted

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday morning received in audience Admiral Mineichi Koga and was pleased to grant him a message in appreciation of the services rendered by him while he was Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in China Waters. Admiral Koga received the further honor of being present at the luncheon party given by His Imperial Majesty.

Admiral Koga returned to Tokyo Friday morning to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station to which he was recently transferred from the station of Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in China Waters.

Admiral Koga arrived in Tokyo Station at 9:10 a.m. Friday. On the platform the returning Admiral was met by the Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, sent by His Imperial Majesty, and by the Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, sent by His Imperial Highness.

He was also greeted by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Admiral Takayoshi Kato, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and other high officers.

Admiral Koga entered the distinguished visitors' room of the station, where he was received by the Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor and the Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi.

A carriage sent from the Imperial Household Department conveyed the returning Admiral from the station to the Imperial Palace.

His Majesty the Emperor appeared in the main ante-chamber at 10 a.m. to receive Admiral Koga in audience. Navy Minister Shimada and Admiral Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, were present at the function.

During the audience the returning Admiral made a report to the Throne which covered the operations of the Fleet in China Waters while the Admiral was in command of it for a year.

The report specifically mentioned the manner of guarding the Yangtze River, blockading operations, seizure of American and British gunboats, and the transfer of the Shanghai international settlement to Japanese control.

His Imperial Majesty is understood to have been an attentive listener while Admiral Koga was speaking. When the Admiral finish-

(Continued on Page 2)

JOINT FUNERAL HELD BY ARMY FOR 3 HEROES

Premier Eulogizes Late Marquis Maeda at Impressive Rites At Honganji Temple

MANY DIGNITARIES ATTEND

Guard of Honor Presents Arms And Plays Taps During Solemn Ritual

Joint funeral services for General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area, Major Tadaichi Usui, his aide-de-camp, and Army Engineer Katsutaro Ano, who all died while on duty at the foremost battlefront on September 5, were solemnized with Buddhist rites at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, under the sponsorship of the Army at 1:30 p.m. Friday.

The function was conducted in an impressive manner with the attendance of more than 1,000 persons, including messengers from Imperial princely families, the deceased family members, the War Minister, Chief of the Army General Staff, Inspector-General of Military Education, and many other civil and military dignitaries.

Ashes Reach Temple

The ashes of General Marquis Maeda, escorted by Toshitake Maeda, son and heir arrived at the temple from the Maeda residence shortly after noon and were installed on the altar while the guard of honor dispatched by the Eastern Army Headquarters presented arms. The ashes of Major Usui and Mr. Ano arrived a little later.

The ceremony began at 1:30 p.m. Close relatives of the deceased took their seats on the right side of the altar. They included Marchioness Kikuko Maeda, Toshitake Maeda, chief mourner, the mother of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Count Tadamasa Sakai, Baron Toshio Maeda, Marquis Naoharu Nabeshima, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Count Yasutsugu Yanagisawa, Marquis Nagamori Kuroda, Prince Kashiwa Oyama, Mrs. Yuki Usui, Keiichi Usui, eldest son of the late Major Usui, Senzo Ano, father of the late Army Engineer Ano and others.

General Kotaro Nakamura, Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, chairman of the funeral committee, messengers of Imperial princely families, Premier General Hideki Tojo, other Cabinet Ministers, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier,

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, November 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Reason for National Savings

NIPPON SANGYO—The Finance Ministry, in pace with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's National Savings for Complete Victory Movement, has mapped out a special program to bring about savings amounting to ¥230,000,000,000 and has enforced the program throughout the nation beginning Friday. The special characteristic of the present movement to increase savings lies in the fact that it aims at the income of individuals rather than of corporations. It aims at becoming a large-scale people's movement in capturing salaries and wages as well as the incomes of laborers and free-lance workers. It is based on the idea that it is possible to further increase national savings by bolstering national morale and by rationalizing daily living.

The new savings movement will urge various financial organs to take positive measures besides mobilizing various organs throughout the nation to lead in the movement. It will also take steps to increase and expand various savings associations, stress rationalization of living, lead in side occupations and take other concrete measures.

If capital necessary to the nation is supplied by accumulated capital based on national savings, inflation can be prevented, and not only that but savings for the nation also will serve to solidify the foundations of each individual. By an understanding of such simple reasoning an increase in national savings should be easily accomplished.

Everybody Works

NIPPON SANGYO—A long term war is a war of production which supplies and increases military strength. It should be said that the principle advocating that every Japanese take part in some work, included in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's principles for actualization of a national movement, is truly of great significance. The stress laid by this movement lies in a positive step to foster the spirit of and to make use of and fully organize manpower.

As an aid to the rationalization of living, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association also will begin a movement to correct and better the distribution system. To truly increase manpower efficiency it is necessary to plan an effective rationalization of the distribution system.

Last Rites for Marquis Maeda

Amidst the austere serenity of the Honganji Temple at Tsukiji, Premier General Hideki Tojo is shown above in his capacity as War Minister reading an eulogy on Friday on the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Borneo Area, before the altar bearing his ashes, while the attendants stand in respectful silence. Similar messages were also delivered in memory of Major Tadaichi Usui and Army Engineer Katsutaro Ano, both of whom also met death together with their Commander while on duty at the battlefront.

DECISIVE FIGHT NEAR ON N. AFRICAN FRONT

Italo-German Naval Units Play Havoc With Allied Convoy Concentrations

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—Still holding no optimism over the war situation in North Africa, authoritative quarters in Britain stress the full possibility of the Allied forces having to develop many a furious fight with the Axis side before the war is brought to an end, it is reported from London.

According to the British side, the Axis navy, concentrating scores of submarines between Gibraltar and Bizerta, is playing havoc with Allied convoy concentrations bound for North Africa. Thus, Britain is feeling an increasing fear of Axis submarines.

The Yorkshire Post comments in the following words:

"The Axis 10th Army in North Africa has apparently removed its headquarters from Cyrenaica to Tripoli. There is a possibility of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's army staging a furious battle to stem the Allied drive in Tripoli. Meanwhile, Grand-Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, actually staying at a certain spot along the Mediterranean coast, is seemingly charged with the important duty of securing mastery of the Mediterranean and defending Tripoli."

The British side is propagandizing that the British First Army, driving from Algeria to Tunisia, is aiming straight at Bizerta and that the American forces, entrusted with the duty of advancing to Tripoli along the Mediterranean coast, have penetrated into Tunisia at Tebessa in their drive to Qabes. And the British side understands that success or otherwise in this campaign solely depends upon the strength of the Axis forces concentrated in North Tunisia.

In this connection, authoritative quarters pointed out:

"Still remote is the distance between the location of the Allied forces, driving from Algeria, and East Libya. There is still a period of one week at the shortest before the Axis forces stage a decisive battle with the British Eighth Army under Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery's command."

In order to secure an advantageous position in the forthcoming Algeria campaign, the British forces must cut off the rear of Field-Marshal Rommel's army. However, in view of the fact that Field-Marshal

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. CAPTIVE LAUDS NIPPON SEAMANSHIP

Prisoner Who Owes Life to Crew Of Japanese Transport Expresses Emotions

"Without exaggeration the Japanese are the best seamen in the world," declared Major E. L. Jones, one of the American prisoners who was being transported on the X X Maru when its crew successfully maneuvered the ship out of the way of three American torpedoes.

One day early in November, according to Domei, as the X X Maru, carrying American prisoners from the prisoners camp at Manila, was travelling off the bay of Lingaen the lookout sighted the wake of a torpedo knifing through the water toward his ship. At the lookout's shout of warning, all hands manned their posts according to their usual training, and the ship gracefully evaded the torpedo.

But the enemy directed another and another torpedo at the zigzagging transport. The captain then decided to ram his ship against the enemy submarine but as he turned his ship toward the enemy, the submarine ceased attack and fled.

During the attack, the officer in charge of transporting the prisoners had lined up the Americans on deck, giving them life preservers, and had taken all steps necessary in case the transport should be hit. The prisoners saw that they were saved only because of the calm and expert action of the Japanese crew. And when the submarine fled they hugged each other and laughed and cried.

Major Jones, one of the prisoners on board the X X Maru, later directed a note to the commander in charge of the prisoners expressing his sincere admiration of Japanese seamen. In the note he said, "When the lookout shouted something, I wondered what had happened. Then I looked toward the port and saw a torpedo lashing through the water toward us. At an order we put on life preservers and when I knew that we had escaped death I felt my knees sag beneath me. I cannot help but express wonder at the calm and skilful way the ship swiftly dodged three torpedoes. Without exaggeration I say that Japanese seamen are the best trained in the world."

Students to Tour Japan

PEKING.—A group of eight Chinese graduates of the National University of Peking left for a month's tour of Japan under the sponsorship of the Toa Travel Service.

BODIES TO SPUR ARMY AVIATION GET UNDER WAY

4 Recently Organized Associations to Up Equipment Output Inaugurated

TOJO EXHORTS BUILDERS

New Organizations to Control Plants, Protect Industry; Personnel Selected

Ceremonies inaugurating the recently organized four Army Aviation Industry Associations were held Friday morning at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan, with Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Kenji Doihara, director of the Army Aviation Headquarters, Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, and other notables present.

The assembly approved the rules and the list of members of the new bodies, recommended their chairmen, elected advisers from the Army and named the officials who are to direct the associations. These businesses of the meeting over, Premier Tojo and General Doihara delivered congratulatory addresses and Lieutenant-General Ryuichi Shimada, head of the equipment department of the Aviation Headquarters, and other Army officers spoke on the significance of the new organizations.

The associations were established in order to speed up and smooth the increased production and fitting out of Army aviation equipment, simplify negotiations between the Government and industrialists in regard to aircraft production and assure thorough Army guidance and protection over the aircraft industry.

To Control Plants

To achieve these aims, the new organizations are to control the industrial enterprising of the various aircraft plants, aero-engine plants, materials-making factories, aircraft parts factories and other establishments forming integral parts of the aviation industry and they are to be under the direct jurisdiction of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

The establishment of a great machinery comprising Army technical officers and aviation industrialists for assuring closer cooperation between the Army and aircraft-builders is a most timely action and one of deep significance, Premier Tojo said in the course of his congratulatory address.

Premier Tojo's speech, in substance, was as follows:

"I am glad to be afforded the opportunity of stating some of my views before all those who are interested in the aviation of our country on this occasion of ceremonies inaugurating the Army Aviation Industry Associations.

"The brilliant results obtained by our nation in the War of Greater East Asia are, of course, due to the valiant and self-sacrificing deeds of our fighting men by virtue of Imperial Prestige but they are also the fruit of unremitting efforts on the part of you gentlemen who are assembled here—who have put their shoulders to the task of producing aircraft to meet the needs of the Army. Allow me to express my deepest gratitude for your zealous cooperation.

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered a phase of endurance contest in which decisive battles, great and small, must be incessantly fought. Every belligerent nation is concentrating its total strength on the wresting of final victory.

Importance Stressed

"The nature of the war we are now fighting is such that the mission of aviation will grow more important with time, so that we should consider all the aviation research institutes, plants and shops as themselves the battle front.

"What I should like especially to bring to the attention of aviation industrialists is the fact that aviation must be so geared as to be fit for immediate action in tomorrow's decisive warfare. It is only by fully meeting this urgent demand that a system capable of securing victory without fail can be perfected.

"I am convinced that it is a most timely and significant step to have established, at such a momentous time, a great machinery bringing together Army aviation officers and aviation industrialists for closer contact between Government and business, so that Army plans may be fully communicated to manufacturers and the views of manufacturers fully communicated to the Army, inasmuch as the associations are also

(Continued On Page 2)

BURMA'S ROLE VITAL IN CURRENT CONFLICT

Important Nature of Country as Scource of Supplies and as Military Base Emphasized

"Burma is to Japan what Hakone was to Yedo in the Tokugawa Era; Burma is the western gateway to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and without Burma the positive creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will not be possible," says Hyogoro Sakurai, Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, commenting on the importance of Burma not only for her available resources but for the role she is to play for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. The present conditions in Burma are vividly reported from first hand observation by a correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi as follows:

Burma is still a battleground, the front line of defense. Without having the brilliant and spectacular features of the various other campaigns in the War of Greater East Asia, the Burma operation was pushed along doggedly like a heavy tank rolling determinedly toward its objective. However, in its scope and plans the Burma campaign had many special features not found in the campaigns in other regions. The first stage of the Burma campaign terminated with the occupation of Rangoon, and the second stage began with the fall of Mandalay and advance into Yunnan Province. The actual relationship between the War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair has finally been made explicit through the Burma campaign.

The Japanese Forces, in the first stage of the Burma campaign overthrew the most important base of the aid-to-Chiang Kai-shek route, three months after the commencement of activities on March 8, and drove out British influence. On entering the second stage, 100,000 Chungking expeditionary forces lead by Lo Choying, who had invaded Burma mislead by the sweet words of the British, and 40,000 British and Indian troops were surrounded and annihilated, completely sealing the Burma route of assistance to Chiang Kai-shek. In this manner, pressure was strengthened against the Chungking government, India kept under surveillance and the safety of Burma assured.

Enemy Losses Large

During the entire campaign, the number of enemy dead left in the field amounted to 24,600 against a small loss on our side of 1,200, a mere five per cent of the enemy figure, and the campaign was a veritable large-scale mopping up campaign, thoroughly executed from the beginning to the end. In this campaign, the men and officers of the Japanese Forces, scorched by the torrid heat of 120 degrees and pelted by the stinging downpour of southern squalls, carried on their advance through so-called impenetrable jungle thickness of the Thailand-Burma border, succeeded in taking the enemy by surprise, pushed through the Burma plains and made possible the early fall of Rangoon.

The second stage of the campaign fell during the hot season, so that aside from the actual warfare, the Japanese Forces had to cope with the terrible heat. However, swift advances were made covering the distance of approximately 1,000 kilometers from Toungoo to Lameng in Yunnan Province within the space of 18 days, an average of 50 kilometers daily, establishing a record in the annals of world's warfare for an advance over a territory of such hazardous topography.

Such record breaking achievements were due, of course, to the bravery and daring of Imperial Forces, but the fact must not be overlooked that much was due to the collaboration of the Burmese people with the Japanese Forces. The assistance of the Burmese volunteer troops (now the Burma Defense Army), always gallantly fighting in collaboration with the Japanese Forces, and the support of the Burmese people, together with the joint military operations of the Thai Army, made possible the occupation of the whole of Burma within a short time of less than half a year.

The Japanese Forces advancing toward the Burmese-Chinese boundary immediately following the fall of Mandalay and Lashio, engaged in a grand mopping up operation in the western sector of Yunnan. Wiping out Lungling on May 5 and advancing to the Nu River line on the 7th, the Japanese Forces captured Lameng, making a thrust of some 200 kilometers into Yunnan Province from the border and menacing Chungking from the rear.

Returns to True Status

Today, having purged herself of the British concocted feeling of enmity, Burma has returned to her true status of "Burma for the Burmese" and "Burma of Asia." Who could have foreseen, one year ago, the contours of newly born Burma, striding vigorously to the goal, Burma of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, led by Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma? The War of Greater East Asia was the turning point for the creation of a "new world," and a new order in Greater East Asia. The great significance of Burma, as compared to the other southern regions, is that she is the westernmost and foremost line of battle of the War of Greater East Asia. With the birth of the Burma Administrative government on August 1, the reconstruction of Burma is making rapid progress, but the rehabilitation of Burma need be judged on the premise that the territory is still a battleground.

The strategic importance of Burma cannot be over-estimated both geographically and politically, let alone economically. On the west it faces India which is at present confronting a critical moment with the world's interest focussed on it. On the east it faces Yunnan Province which is under the control of the Chungking regime. In view of its importance in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, military campaigns must be thoroughly carried out in and out of Burma, before any particular measures for the development of natural resources can be undertaken.

Some Japanese units which are stationed in Yunnan Province are conquering extreme heat and coldness and enduring shortage of food, in order to rush the guerrilla operations of the Chungking army. Thus, those daring soldiers who are guarding the military base by the Nu River are keeping constant vigil on the Chungking activities on the other side of the river. Other units stationed on the northwestern sector of Burma by the upper stream of the Chindwin River are engaged in constant aerial combats against the combined aerial forces of Britain, America and Chungking. It goes without saying that no enemy forces dares to penetrate the iron defense of the Japanese soldiers.

(To Be Continued)

Third Solomons Battle Described As Fiercest Fought in War Annals

Capital Ships of Japan and United States Exchanged Fire for First Time; Night Attack of Imperial Navy Featured Encounter

Capital ships of Japan and the United States exchanged fire for the first time in the Third Battle of the Solomons, a battle of land, sea and air.

It will be recalled that the First Battle of the Solomons took place in August, midsummer in Japan. Then on November 18 news came of the Third Battle of the Solomons. During the intervening four months, there ensued one combat after another on land, sea and air in the Solomons Islands, the land of eternal summer, fought with ferocity yet unparalleled in the annals of the world. Heavy war clouds are still hanging over the area.

Trying to parry off the ferocious attack of the Imperial Navy sweeping everything before it like a whirlwind playing havoc with dead leaves, the American navy, having suffered one defeat after another, attempted a counter-attack with a large fleet of warships and transport vessels near Guadalcanal Island on the early morning of August 7. The Japanese Naval and air forces pounced upon the enemy without a moment's loss. The enemy's fleet and transport ships were completely routed by the deadly bombing of the Japanese air forces in the daytime, and by the favorite tactics of the Japanese Navy to attack at close range under the cover of night.

However, the enemy clung with astonishing obstinacy to its strategy, desperately guarding its air base in Guadalcanal Island and attempting to reinforce it. The enemy's capital fleet and transports hovered around the island, so that a terrific combat perforce had to ensue for the domination of the land, sea and air. Day and night, the Japanese sea eagles swooped down on the enemy air field to engage in fierce aerial encounters and devastating bombings. Although 519 airplanes were destroyed, the enemy still persisted in making frantic reinforcements. Finally the Japanese capital ships slipped near the island at night and their guns roared in action, concentrating on the enemy's air field, although suffering irreparable damages, still the enemy continued to reinforce themselves.

Terrific Struggle

The Second Battle of the Solomons was engaged in with the enemy's naval reinforcement forces. The night Battle of the Savo Islands took place, followed by the Battle of the South Pacific and the Third Battle of the Solomons. Of course, our land forces were being reinforced during all this time. Compared with previous naval battles, the Third Battle of the Solomons, from November 12th to the 14th, unfolded a spectacle of a most terrific life and death struggle. A vivid description of the battle has been received by Domei as follows:

The enemy again maneuvered its transport ships, protected by a powerful fleet toward Guadalcanal Island, and made a landing there. On the 12th the battle commenced. In broad daylight, a large formation of Japanese airplanes, composed of fighters, bombers and torpedo planes, swarmed over the enemy air field, and engaged in fierce combats with the enemy planes from the Guadalcanal air field. Carrying on aerial combats on one hand, the Japanese sea eagles swooped down to bomb the enemy fleet, some of them even making self-destructive attacks on the enemy ships, spitting fire and zigzagging their retreat over the blue waters. The flames from the enemy ships licked the skies, some thunderstruck, some fast sinking among the rolling billows of heavy oil. The enemy planes struck the water in a ball of fire or with streamers of black smoke following in the wake.

Night approached. It was pitch dark with no sign of moonlight. The Japanese Navy Forces closed in upon the enemy. All of a sudden our main guns began spitting fire, firing salvo after salvo straight to the mark. The darkness of the night was illumined by the trailing flames of the shells. Rapidly following the action of the main guns, the others also commenced firing, while small ships dashed straight toward the enemy ships and discharged torpedoes causing the water to rise into high columns here and there.

The vicinity of the battle scene was illumined by the flames as though the whole place was on fire. The battle was raging at its highest pitch. There was no doubt that the sacrifice on Japan's side was not slight. Two destroyers in the combat against the enemy ships were sunk and one battleship which was heavily damaged under the downpour of shells from the enemy planes, was finally swallowed up by the waves while watched by its comrade ships.

Another day dawned with a prospect of more combats, it was November 13. The last scene of the battle was weirdly quiet and the morning sun was shining brightly on the coconut trees. Ominous clouds were seen hovering in the skies. By twilight of the same day, the Japanese ships were completely prepared for action. They were to blast the enemy airfield on Guadalcanal Island. When dusk thickened, they began bombarding their objects all at once. Every ship concentrated its firing on the airfield, thus immediately enveloping it in flames. All the enemy planes were reduced into splinters while the other military facilities were swallowed up by the fire. Just in good time, our ships stopped firing all of a sudden and everything was restored to tranquility.

The morning of November 14 broke as quiet and peaceful as any other day. The Japanese transport fleet being closely escorted by a group of warships, approached Guadalcanal Island. The enemy planes again started bombing and another battle on sea and in the air was thus commenced. Defying the fierce enemy attack, the Japanese landing corps successfully landed on the island in rapid succession. Though seven transports of the fleet were heavily damaged, the Japanese Forces were able to increase their fighting power.

Great Battle Launched

While the entire area was still shrouded in smoke, night came. One battleship leading auxiliary ships sallied forth, ready to fight the enemy fleet. No time was lost for waiting, because the enemy fleet, consisting of at least two battleships of the North Carolina class and the Idaho class, and of more than four large sized cruisers, made its appearance on the scene of battle, followed by numerous auxiliary ships. Immediately a great sea battle was launched. The Japanese battleship began firing at the enemy's main ships, and the shells with roaring sounds scored direct hits. The Japanese auxiliary ships being protected by the battleship launched actions. Flashes of the searchlight revealed a ferocious exchange of shells and torpedoes. The night battle was being fought most fiercely on both sides.

Some two torpedoes hit the enemy battleship of the North Carolina class and more than three hit the other of the Idaho class. Our main guns blasted the bridges of the enemy battleships. Our battleship was not exempted from the enemy attack. Suddenly the enemy battleships began burning. By then most auxiliary ships had been completely destroyed and devoured by the sea. Then the main warships of the enemy turned their bows for retreat, covered with marks of shells and fled. It was a pathetic scene to witness that not a single auxiliary ship followed the fleeing main ships. Most of them must have been already sent to the bottom while a few were seen struggling in their death agony being covered with flames.

Due to the fierceness of the battle, the loss on the Japanese side also was not small. In the night operation of November 14, one Japanese battleship was heavily damaged, one cruiser and one destroyer were sunk.

The curtain finally rang down on the scene of the Third Battle of the Solomons. However, it is, of course, premature to imagine that the fighting strength of the enemy was crushed. It is still full of ambition to grasp every opportunity to counter-attack the Japanese Forces.

The people on the home front at this moment should pray for the peaceful repose of the fallen heroes who dedicated their lives for the cause of the country.

JOINT LAST RITES HELD IN CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

General Shigeru Hasunuma, and other dignitaries were seated on the left side.

A guard of honor of a regiment of the Eastern Army Headquarters took up its position in the courtyard and on the street in front of the temple. The services opened with the chanting of the Buddhist scriptures by the officiating priest, Kaigen Ota, chief priest of the Daitokuji Temple, Kyoto, and a large number of priests under him.

During a pause in the ritual, the guard of honor sounded taps, and then the chanting of the sutras was resumed.

Placed Before Altar

In front of the altar lay the casket containing the ashes of the late General Maeda. The caskets containing the ashes of the late Major Usui and Army Engineer Ano also were placed on it.

Branches of the shikimi trees, gifts of various Princes of the Blood, were placed around the caskets.

Arranged near the Imperial gifts were floral tributes from Premier Tojo, concurrently War Minister, General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and General Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education.

The burning of incense in front of the altar started at 2 p.m. The messengers of His Imperial Highnese Prince Chichibu, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, and His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa took their turn in offering incense.

There followed the reading of memorial addresses from General Nakamura, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, Premier Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Southern Area, and Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the North Borneo Area.

Then the chief mourners and the relatives of the departed war heroes walked to the altar and offered incense. The guard of honor again played taps. Presently two companies of the regiment forming the guard of honor fired a rifle salute, followed by burning of incense.

General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, Lieutenant-General Gyotaro Hattori of the Inspectorate General of Military Education, Major-General Tsunamasa Shidei, director of the Army Staff College, burned incense, followed by Premier Tojo, as War Minister, General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and General Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education, and others who were present at the services.

The funeral ceremony came to an end at 3 p.m.

Her Imperial Majesty Sends Chrysanthemums To North China Forces

Domei

PEKING, November 20.—With the arrival here by air yesterday of the chrysanthemums which were grown in the Shinjuku Imperial Garden and presented by Her Majesty the Empress of Japan, to comfort the wounded soldiers, a ceremony to acknowledge the receiving of the Imperial flowers was held by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China today. The arrival of the chrysanthemums was also announced to the commanding officers of the various units and ceremony in honor of the Imperial gifts was held immediately by each detachment in the presence of active and wounded soldiers.

Koga Honored At the Palace With Audience

(Continued From Page 1)

ed his report, His Imperial Majesty is understood to have been pleased to grant a message to him in appreciation of his services.

Withdrawing from His Imperial Majesty's presence, Admiral Koga was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in Her Imperial Majesty's Household.

At noon His Majesty the Emperor appeared in the Homei Hall to be present at the luncheon party given to Admiral Koga, and to three, recently returned Vice-Admirals, Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara and Vice-Admiral Seibi Inouye.

His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni attended.

Others who were present at the function were Navy Minister Shimada, Admiral Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Kato, Admiral Shiozawa, Admiral Oikawa, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor.

Following the function, those who were present withdrew to the Chigusa Hall where tea was served to them.

His Majesty the Emperor is understood to have been pleased to have conversed with those present.

During the morning three other high Naval officers, who also returned to Japan recently, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

The honored officers were Vice-Admiral Shigenori Horiuchi, Rear-Admiral Juki Yamazaki and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Atsunori Tamemoto.

During the day His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a set of wooden cups with the Imperial crest and a sum of money from the Privy Purse to Admiral Koga. His Imperial Majesty also was pleased to grant a set of wooden cups each to Vice-Admiral Horiuchi and Rear-Admiral Tamemoto.

BODIES TO BOOST AVIATION CREATED

(Continued From Page 1)

designed to assure smooth interchange of technical skill and materials among industrialists, enabling the total strength of the Army aviation industry to be developed to the utmost.

"The Army naturally expresses its wholehearted support of the action taken in establishing these associations, since they are calculated to meet the vital needs of the State and Army. It is, therefore, its intention to offer every help with all the resources of its various bureaus and departments at the service of the new organizations. I hope that their members will see to it that perfect unity prevail and the associations function to their fullest capacity, maintaining close contact with the various arms industrial associations and other related organizations and striving hand in hand with the Army for the promotion of industrial technique and productive capacity, so that by an epochal increase in air arms production the holy war may be brought to a successful consummation."

Officials Recommended

The officials of the associations recommended and Army advisers elected at the inaugural meeting were as follows:

General chairman: Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Chairman of Industry Association No. 1: Kimihei Nakajima, vice-president of the Nakajima Aircraft Works.

Chairman of Industry Association No. 2: Hiromu Kasuga, president of the Sumitomo Metal Works.

Chairman of Industry Association No. 3: Yoshichiro Shimizu, president of the Tokyo Electric Company.

Chairman of Industry Association No. 4: Torasaburo Yokoyama, president of the Tachikawa Aircraft Works.

Army adviser: General Kenji Doihara, director of Army Aviation Headquarters.

Army adviser: Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, head of the general affairs department of Army Aviation Headquarters.

Army adviser: Lieutenant-General Ryuichi Shimada, head of equipment department of Army Aviation Headquarters.

Army adviser: Lieutenant-General Harutsugu Suga, head of general affairs department of Army Arms Administration Headquarters.

2 GIANT LIZARDS SENT TO LOCAL ZOO BY ARMY

First Introduced in 1912 to World by Buitenzorg Museum Professor

As a gift of the victorious Imperial Army in the south, two gigantic lizards measuring about 3 meters and having flame-colored tongues that protrude 6 or 7 inches have arrived at the Ueno Zoo. These creatures possess unusual brownish-black scales and are known as "Komodo" dragons.

Great interest was created when Professor Owens of Buitenzorg Museum first introduced five of these huge lizards to the scientific world in 1912. Considered to be the largest type of lizards in existence they are classified under the scientific name "Warners Komodoensis."

The newly arrived lizards are fed 800 momme of horse meat and chicken each day on top of which a live pigeon, or marmot has to be given them once a week. When filled to their desire they take to climbing trees and also are expert swimmers being able to swim underwater for two minutes at times for about 100 yards. Though they possess no sense of hearing whatever their sense of smell is greatly developed. To withstand the coldness of the winter here they are kept in steam-heated compartments.

Tangku Population Revealed

TIENTSIN.—The population of Tangku as surveyed by the Japanese consular authorities in October stood at 84,000 Chinese and 4,491 Japanese. The foreign population was listed as 15, including nine British with three households consisting of four males and five females, five White Russians, all males, and one Swedish male.

Decisive Fight Near Cn N. African Front

(Continued From Page 1)

Rommel has ordered his army to stop the strategical retreat, it is considered difficult for the British forces to carry out this adventure.

To Shift Government Seat

Yomiuri-Hochi

VICHY, November 19.—Paris Radio today reports that French Premier Pierre Laval, who has been vested with all authority to administer the affairs of State, has decided to remove the Government seat to Paris in the near future as the first step in France's reconstruction and simultaneously to reorganize the French Cabinet again.

Hori Describes Allied Reports As Sheer Lies

(Continued From Page 1)

their Government and rejoice over unwon victories, we must conclude that 'ignorance is bliss.' At any rate, we may expect the American losses will be disclosed in installments of small doses so as not to terrify the people who seem to be incapable of swallowing the whole."

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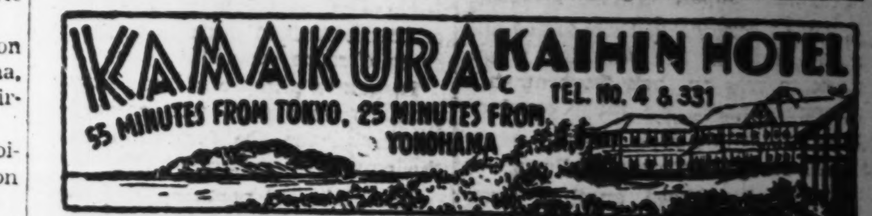

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ENEMY PUSHED BACK TO 2ND BATTLE LINE

Encirclement Ring Smashed, Results Worthy of Three Years' Fighting Attained by Nippon

Teiichi Muto, well-known political commentator writing in the Yomiuri Hochi, declares that within the short period of a year Japan, with well-placed, well-timed blows, has smashed through the enemy's encirclement ring, pushed back the enemy to the second line of blockade and attained results which any ordinary method of calculation would have shown to require at least three years.

The noted writer voices the opinion that the Anglo-American powers flung their challenge of war at Japan on the basis of this sort of miscalculation, on the belief that their blockade-ring was well-nigh impregnable, their bases secure. He says at the same time that it is inevitable that the war will increase in ferocity as the battle lines are extended, as the enemy's desperateness increases and as Japan makes more and more determined efforts to blast its way through the second line of battle. Mr. Muto adds:

"As Hongkong was the base of the enemy's foremost battlefront, so the Aleutian Islands on the north, Hawaii, Midway and Wake on the east Guam, Manila and Singapore on the south formed the links of the blockade ring, thereby gradually chasing Japan into a precarious corner, and from this position the enemy flung her challenge of war. Japan, once aroused, hit with lightning speed and power, capturing Manila in a short space of one month.

"It is human nature to view past events, with comparative ease of mind. Supposing that the Battle Of the Solomons had taken place somewhere in the proximity of Hongkong or Manila, where undoubtedly the enemy had earnestly hoped to bring it, what would have been the situation? Fortunately, through the peerless bravery and courage of the Imperial Forces, the scene of battle was carried way out, some 3,000 kilometers away, off the Solomon Islands. For this alone our wholehearted gratitude should be bestowed on the valorous men of the Japanese Forces.

"The war has now expanded from the inner to the outer moat, from the enemy's first to the second ring of blockade, where the Solomons is the crucial gateway. The enemy, so easily pushed back from the first to the second line of blockade, is now desperately trying to hold the second line. What then comprises the second line of blockade? In the north Alaska, in the east Midway and Hawaii, in the south the Samoa, Solomons, New Guinea Islands and Australia, in the west the Cocos and Ceylon islands through the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta—this is the second line of blockade. In the rear looms New Zealand, Madagascar and the African continent, and communication to Chungking is open through India.

"The width of the first line of blockade at the greatest did not exceed 3,500 kilometers, but the second line is incomparably vaster, two or three times the first and encircles almost half the circumference of the earth. The destruction of America and Britain must not become mere idle phraseology, the second line of blockade must be broken in actuality. Once Japan plunges through the second line, it will be America and Britain who will come under the scope of our blockade, their communication routes completely disrupted. The first line of blockade was to catch Japan like a mouse in a trap, but once Japan tops the second line the tables will be turned on the enemy.

"The various battles which rent asunder the first line was fought comparatively close to ourselves and at a distance for the enemy, however, the second line will be at a distance from ourselves as well as the enemy, or rather the farther Japan advances, nearer will be the battleground to the enemy side. The least possible expenditure of strength will suffice for military operations within the circle, and although there is no change in Japan's pursuance of inside-the-circle warfare policy, the scope of the circle has expanded tremendously, meaning an unavoidable expansion of the military supply base lines and additional exhaustion of fighting strength. On the other hand the enemy will find it a little bit easier.

"In view of these conditions, it is not too much to state that the further development of the war will be accompanied by heavier and fiercer fighting. The enemy will never let up in their counter-attacks nor will they relinquish their dream of recovering the first line, while, Japan, on her part, is just as determined to plunge through the second line of blockade. Under the circumstances there is no room for a moment's unguardedness. The War of Greater East Asia, in the one year since its commencement, has finally assumed its true aspects and it behooves the people on the home front to look at the matter with the seriousness befitting the situation."

Cavalry Band Makes Debut

Residents in the vicinity of the Toyama Military Academy here were given an unexpected treat Friday when the cavalry mounted band, attached to the school, led by His Imperial Highness Major-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, paraded through the streets to the stirring strains of martial music. The band, which is the first of its kind in Japan, was organized through the efforts of Prince Kaya, when His Imperial Highness became president of the Academy in July.

Wiping Out of Dutch Despotism Brings New Freedom to Javanese

East Indies Treasure House Making Rapid Strides Toward Becoming Component Part of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Broad avenues of self-advancement have been opened to the native inhabitants of Java as the result of the benevolent Japanese policy which has wiped out all vestiges of the old Dutch despotism, while the country itself is progressing rapidly in every way toward becoming a strong, component part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Java.

The correspondent emphasizes that the former Dutch regime came to grief only because of its blind arrogance, its mistaken beliefs, its reliance on the United States and Britain and its underestimation of Japan. He says that if the Dutch had been willing to cooperate and understand the ideals behind Japan's drive for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere, bloodshed could have been avoided and peace maintained. His article follows:

"Every measure has been taken for the protection of our territories." Just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia,' the old Dutch East Indies government braggingly repeated these words. What caused them to utter these boastful words with only a feeble military force of 80,000 land troops, 500 airplanes, three light cruisers, eight destroyers and a dozen or so submarines? In May 1940 Holland faded out of existence in the face of the German blitzkrieg offensives and Queen Wilhelmina became actually a "prisoner of Britain" while Holland's foreign politics were transferred to the hands of the United States and Britain.

The leaders of the old Dutch East Indies government, placing their reliance on America and Britain, regarded Japan as merely a hypothetical enemy, barking from a distance like a "timid dog." Glutted from the over-abundant feast of three hundred years' of monopolistic exploitation of the East Indies treasure store, Netherlands looking at the matter from the standpoint of its own hopeful observations, erred in its judgment of the various conditions and tendencies existent in the world. Guilty of the same crime of invasion of East Asia as America and Britain, the leaders of the Dutch East Indies, greatly overestimating the military preparedness and the actual strength of the two countries, drew nearer to them. They closed their eyes to the true course of history; they turned deaf ears to the ideals of Japan's reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Japan's Power Underestimated

In order to bring the Dutch East Indies into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere without shedding blood, Japan, in spite of the failure of Japan-Netherlands conference conducted by Ambassador Ichizo Kobayashi, dispatched Special Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in an attempt to prolong, if possible, the friendly relations between the two countries. However, the Dutch East Indies would not awake from its foolish dream of three hundred years of domination in East Asia. Not only this, but in July of last year when the Japanese Forces entered French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, at America's instigation, answered with freezing measures against Japan, bluntly laying bare its antagonistic attitude. Practically declaring openly that it was done to prepare against the landing of the Japanese Forces, the Netherlands East Indies frantically strengthened its fortifications in the various islands and continued to oppress the Japanese residents in her territory. Finally on December 8 the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war against the United States and Britain. On the same day, the Dutch East Indies declared war on Japan from its own side. Moreover, it is said that this declaration of war by the Ex-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouver, and other leaders preceded the declaration of war by the Exiled Dutch Government in London by two days. From this alone, it can be seen how a handful of Dutch leaders underestimated Japan's actual strength, apparently blinded by America's supposed power.

As can be seen from Premier Tojo's statements, subsequent to this, Japan maintained its magnanimous attitude to the very end giving the Dutch government plenty of opportunities for reflection. Men like the Ex-Deputy Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, Hubertus J. van Mook, an outstanding figure in the Dutch war camp, advocated war even to the day the Japanese flag was raised in Java on March 1, but were the first to flee with all haste, thinking only of their own personal safety, to Australia at the landing of the Japanese Forces in Java. Trampling on the happiness of the East Asiatic races and still obstinately clinging to the old conception of East Asian domination, the Dutch became "a wandering race," playing the pitiable role of a clown on the stage of Greater East Asia emancipation.

In the southern area Java is the front line of defense. When the reduction of Java was completed in about ten days, the hammers of reconstruction commenced to re-echo in place of the noise of the guns, well manifesting the characteristic of the War of Greater East Asia that "war is construction."

Needless to say, the administrative, financial, industrial and other policies must be considered from the standpoint of the consummation of war. The fundamental principle with regard to the Java Military administration may be summed up in the words of the Military Political Superintendent Okazaki, "Japan with great paternal concern aims for the speedy return of order wherein the native inhabitants may live in peace, and engage in their trades. Also we seek to propagate education and encourage health. All discriminations of social standings will be wiped away and avenues of promotion opened to those with superior abilities."

Despotism Wiped Out

From the time the Imperial Forces landed in Java, putting an end to the despotic exploitations of the Dutch on March 9, nine months have passed during which period basic reforms and preparations have been completed in the fields of education, finance and industry through the establishment of the central as well as district administrative organs in Java. The structure of despotic administration, based on doubts and fears, organized by the Dutch officials has been completely effaced and Java returned to its true aspects as an Asiatic nation. The second stage of reconstruction is now being entered and Java, as a component part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will do its part for the reconstruction of the Pacific sphere where Japan takes the role of a central figure.

The landing of the Japanese Forces, so long looked forward to, was like a break of day to most of the native inhabitants. It may be said that Java is one of the occupied territories in the south showing good results in the restoration of peace and order. District administrative organs were established in August, dividing Java into 17 provinces, two sultanates and one special city. The central organ having been completely adjusted, the question now remains as to how this organ will be put into operation. In other words, it is a question of men.

The Netherlands gave the governor-general absolute power. Thus under the despotic Dutch government all the important positions were held by the Dutch while the native officials were merely convenient tools at the beck and will of the Dutch. By promoting the native government clerks and policemen to higher government positions, the Japanese military administration in Java has put into practice the spirit of "opening the avenues of promotion to men of ability."

Contrary to the Dutch policy of keeping the native inhabitants in intellectual darkness, the propagation of education is one of the important policies of the Java administration. The elementary schools for the native inhabitants and primary schools for the Chinese were reopened on the auspicious day of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, April 29. At the same time, many of the middle, normal and industrial schools have been reopened since September, with prospects of the establishment in the near future of a college for the training of technical experts. A noteworthy feature in the educational system is the placing of emphasis for the training of progressive young men, equipped with strong physiques and sound minds. The East Indies language, of which Malayan forms the basic root, will be adopted as the standard language, while efforts will also be made to spread the Japanese language by establishment of Japanese language schools in the various districts.

Financial Status Sound

As a sound financial policy was maintained even during the time of temporary confusion immediately following occupation, the prospects are that income and expenditures will balance even in the first year, with no misgivings overshadowing the future of Java's finances. The native inhabitants have placed absolute confidence in the military notes, while the prices of essential commodities have been pegged to that of January 1, 1942. Due to the abundance of various materials in the territory, with the exception of a few articles which had been hitherto imported, there has only been a rise of 10 to 20 per cent in general.

Java, as the world's "ready-made treasure store" of agricultural and forestry products, is capable of producing a large amount of sugar, quinine, tea, tobacco, coffee, kapok, teak and so forth. Under the present war conditions with lack of transportation facilities, it was inevitable that over-production should occur, and therefore the Army, unable to allow uncontrolled production in view of the difficulty of future revival of these enterprises, in June placed these enterprises under control. Important plantation enterprises were put under control of the Military Administration and an executive body called the Plantation Enterprise and Industry Control Corporation was newly established. At present, quinine, coffee, rubber, tea and kaopok are placed under control with plans for control extending to sugar and tobacco in the near future. The reorganization of all of the industries in Java is another problem of immediate urgency. First of all, the transformation of central-eastern Java from a sweet potato to cotton raising region is being contemplated. A large number of experts are now carrying on experiments and investigations and the practical materialization of plans is expected from next year.

"If we approach the native inhabitants in the spirit of true brotherhood, the day cannot be distant when the people will be able to administer themselves." These words of Kujiro Hayashi, adviser to the Military Administration, should be taken to heart. The several thousands of Japanese engaged in the construction work in Java are doing so in the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" of the Imperial Rescript, and throwing aside all supercilious concepts of superiority, they are making sacrificial endeavors to lead the native inhabitants to find themselves, so that fully awakened they may become true defenders of Greater East Asia.

Signs of Co-Prosperity.....IV

It was not very long ago that fast Japanese tanks rumbled over this road. The former elements infesting this area have taken to their heels. The Japanese Forces have accomplished their mission. The result is this peaceful, bucolic scene of Java. The green field in the background, the well-kept road, the happy youngsters and even the ruminating goat under clear, blue Southern skies bespeak peace reigning in the area. A scene as this spells happiness and prosperity. It was for such a scene as this that the Japanese Forces marched into Java in order that these youngsters will be able to live as free men, till the soil and reap whatever they had sown and not to fatten the purse of the selfish enemy. Java will be the land of plenty, of righteousness and happiness. It will be and is showing signs of becoming an active and important component of the brotherhood of nations that go to make up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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THE DAY OF DOWNFALL

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Chapter 1

"Look here, Fujimoto, I don't like it at all. That you should leave Hongkong now. . ."

"Now, don't worry. The firm has a special reason for sending me back. The day is not far off when the Union Jack will disappear from this place. I leave the rest in your hands, Kosuke."

"Sure, I'll do my best."

The voices were low, but vibrated with hidden strength.

The Shirogane Maru, the evacuation ship, was leaving Hongkong and Kosuke Kitazawa had come to see off Fujimoto, his friend, who was a special correspondent of the Tokyo Mainichi. The ferry they were on was chugging through the narrow Lyeemun channel between Hongkong and Kowloon.

There was a bustling crowd of passengers aboard, consisting of Chinese, Indians, Englishmen and other nationalities. The jetty they descended on led to a dirty street, quite in contrast to the pretty appearance of Hongkong from the outside.

Pale-faced, skinny opium addicts slouched along the road, oblivious to everything, until some light tanks flying the Union Jack came roaring by, when they jumped aside with surprising agility.

All the Japanese shops had their windows broken in, and were shut in by means of wooden boards. A squad of Indian soldiers marched past, their bayonets casting long shadows on the anti-Japanese posters pasted on the wooden boards.

* * *

The November sun cast a weak, apologetic light on the scene. The Japanese passengers at the customs had to undergo numerous indignities at the hands of the British officials. It was evident that the officials were doing their best to annoy and humiliate the Japanese evacuees, whom they thought they would never see again.

When Fujimoto arrived at the pier, he found some five or six friends waiting for him.

"Here's that Chinese reporter coming up the scene," said one of his friends, and pointed.

Fujimoto glanced in the direction indicated and saw a flashily dressed Chinese approaching him. He was Tsung Chang-yuan, a reporter of the Chuka Taiho.

"Hello, Fujimoto, so you're leaving too. Well, well, I'll give you a two-column write-up. Ha, ha."

"Thank you, Chang-yuan. We used to come against each other often, but this is good-bye. Come here. I want to talk to you."

Fujimoto took the other by the sleeve and walked with him to a corner.

"Look here, Chang-yuan, do you really believe that to follow Chiang Kai-shek is the way to save China?"

"Of course. There's no doubt about it."

"Do you think the British and American aid will continue to the last?"

"Sure. What can we do if we don't believe in that?"

"Is that so? Well, let's each of us follow the path that each has chosen, to the end. I wish you the best of luck."

Fujimoto parted from the Chinese reporter, and went back to his friends. Kosuke's fiance, Sanae, had also come to see him off.

"Don't worry about us," she said; "Although we are women we are prepared for any emergency." Kosuke's mother, who was ill in bed, had also said the same thing.

"If you happen to meet my brother," said Kosuke, "Tell him that we are all well."

"Sure. I don't think Kensuke is in Tokyo at present, but we might meet again somewhere."

The ship's gong began to boom out.

"Well, goodbye. Let your mother see your grandson soon." Fujimoto waved his hand gaily, and walked jauntily up the gangway.

* * *

That evening Kosuke had two visitors. They were Lio Mei-shi and his sister Ko-leng, both of them pro-Japanese workers.

"Mr. Kitazawa, I hear that Mr Fujimoto is leaving today?"

"Ah, he has already left. He wanted to spare you anxiety, and so he did not say anything to you."

Lio Mei-shi looked worried. "My sister had something to ask of him, that is why we came. . . ."

Ko-leng's downcast eyes were moist with tears.

"Ko-leng, I want to say something to you," said Sanae, Kosuke's fiance, "let's go for a walk."

She put her arm round Ko-leng's slim shoulders and led her out into the brightly lit street. The melancholy strains of a Chinese fiddle came to their ears as they walked along.

"Ko-leng, let me guess what you have there," said Sanae, looking at the paper parcel that the other carried under her arm.

"When I visited you at your home last time I saw you darning a sweater. It struck me at that time that it must be for Kensuke. Isn't that so?"

"Yes. Ever since we parted I wanted to send him a comfort kit, but being a Chinese woman, I did not know how I could do so. I thought if I asked Mr. Fujimoto . . ."

Ko-leng turned round and tried to run away, but Sanae had her arm firmly round her. Ko-leng seemed to collapse all at once, and clinging to Sanae, buried her face in her bosom and wept.

* * *

"Kitazawa! Are you not Kitazawa?"

Fujimoto, back in China in the uniform of a civilian in military service, advanced with outstretched hand towards an officer who was wiping the sweat off his brow. The place was the parade-ground of the barracks belonging to the Japanese unit stationed on the further side of the river that formed the southern frontier of British China. On one side of the river the Sun Flag streamed gallantly in the breeze. Opposite it, on the other side, was a Union Jack.

"Oh, Fujimoto!" The officer turned round and exclaimed. He was Kensuke, Kosuke's brother.

"What, have you been here all the time?"

"And what may you be doing in this place?"

"When did you come?"

"This morning. I returned to Japan once, and flew here by plane. Well, when's the action going to start?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"Do you know that your mother, your brother and Sanae are remaining in Hongkong to the last?"

"Yes. I have not received any communication from them, but I know my mother will not leave the place."

"H'm. If you attack Hongkong it isn't going to be easy for you, eh what?"

"Hoi, what do you mean, attack Hongkong? Don't joke. But if I am sent there I am going to do my best, no matter who might be residing in it at the time. But don't say anything about my mother being there. If my men get to hear of it they will worry."

The next morning, December 8, before dawn, the Japanese units commenced their advance like a tidal wave.

The Union Jack was torn down from the other side of the river, and that afternoon, the Kitazawa Section had advanced North.

Chapter 2

The Kitazawa Section burst through Kowloon, and occupied the front line facing Hongkong across the narrow straits.

Hongkong was unusually silent.

"Section Leader, it is very silent, isn't it?" Corporal Miyakawa said to Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa. But the other was looking intently at the city through his binoculars, and did not reply.

In the Stanley Jail in Hongkong, the Japanese prisoners also felt the unusual silence. There was something uncanny about it.

"Say, why is it so silent?"

"I don't know. Something must be the matter."

In a corner of the jail, Kosuke sat in front of a broken tea-cup in which a solitary crysanthemum flower was placed. He had torn his shirt and was making a Sun Flag out of it.

In another room, Sanae and Kosuke's mother were confined. "There's not even the sound of a gun. I suppose everything must be all right." The older woman whispered and stroked Sanae's hair.

"Kensuke must be in the fighting also. Let us not disgrace him," said Sanae.

At that moment the roar of a cannon boomed out, shaking the very ground on which they stood.

Sanae clutched the older woman close to her.

"We can ask for nothing better than to be killed by a Japanese shell," she said.

A second shot fell, and the streets became a turmoil of confusion. Fleeing citizens and soldiers rushed about panic-stricken, and among them were the pitiful figures of Rio Mei-shi and his sister Ko-leng.

When night fell the uncanny silence again enveloped the city.

Suddenly the prisoners were astonished when a loud voice broke upon their ears.

"To the Japanese in Hongkong," it said in Japanese, "bear with your sufferings a little longer. The general attack on Hongkong is before your very eyes. Be in good spirits."

It was the broadcast from Kowloon on the other side of the channel.

"To the people of Hongkong," the voice continued in English, "Following the principles of Bushido the Japanese Forces will not harm the innocent citizens, and will not shell the city quarters. A messenger has been sent to the British Headquarters, advising the British to refrain from unnecessary and useless opposition, thus saving needless suffering and casualties on the part of the citizens."

This was the broadcast in English from Kowloon to Hongkong.

* * *

"Who's that?" The voice of Lieutenant Hanamura rang out in the darkness. He had heard the sound of splashing in the water.

"Officers' scouting party!" said a voice. "Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa and two others."

"Oh, Kitazawa, where are you going?"

"To Hongkong, just for a moment. . . ."

"So, well do your best."

The two shook hands, and parted. The three male officers slid into the water and disappeared in the darkness.

The broadcast from Kowloon continued. "Governor Young has refused to acquiesce to the Japanese request. The Japanese Forces are obliged to storm Hongkong. Let all be prepared for land, sea and aerial attacks. Before we start we will let you hear your favorite song. . ."

The strains of Home, Sweet Home wafted out from the loud speakers, and was carried by the breeze to the Britishers in Hongkong.

Chapter 3

On the dawn of the 18th the Japanese Forces landed on Hongkong. The Kitazawa Section fought bravely in the very front line, and after capturing several important points, advanced to Stanley Crossing in the city. Here they were met by a fierce volley from the enemy.

The Company Commander stood on a little elevation, and directed his men. Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa was lying flat on the ground.

"Company Commander!" he shouted, "Wait a moment. I will come there!"

"Don't worry about me!" shouted back the Commander. "Look out before you! An armored car and a tank are heading straight for you."

"This is the Stanley Crossing," shouted back Kitazawa. "If we hold this place, the enemy is trapped."

He waved his hand and yelled at his men behind him. "All of you, be prepared to die with me!"

The men nodded their heads strongly.

"Light machine-gunner, here!" shouted the Sub-Lieutenant. "Flame thrower, here!"

The machine-gunner rushed forward. Then he shouted, "I can't see properly from here. I will go over to that trench there."

"Stop!" yelled the Section Leader. "You will expose yourself unnecessarily. This place will do."

"I can do it!" yelled back First-Class Private Hanada, the machine-gunner. "If I remain here till the tank comes within range it will be too late."

"All right! Go!"

"Right!" Hanada leapt forward with the machinegun, but just as he was about to jump into the trench he was struck by a bullet and fell.

He had hardly struck the ground when a figure dashed forward and with a sweep of his powerful arms lifted up both Hanada and the machinegun and rolled into the trench. It was Superior Private Kimura.

Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa nodded approval. He whirled round and yelled, "Company Commander! Company Commander!"

But there was no answer.

"Men, I will go forward and reconnoiter! If I raise my right hand, flame-thrower, come forward. If I raise my left hand, machine-gunner, you come forward to where I am."

From the trench Kimura raised his hand in answer.

"Section Leader, it is too dangerous. I will go forward and reconnoiter," Corporal Miyakawa dashed forward and shouted.

"All of you remain behind," commanded Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa. "If I am killed, Corposal Miyakawa will take over the command. Understand?"

Kitazawa leapt forward and reached the trench in one breath. The roar of caterpillar wheels came nearer, and the enemy tank loomed out of the foreground.

The Sub-Lieutenant raised his right hand. The flame-thrower dashed forward.

"Fire!"

A crackling roar enveloped the scene as both sides began to fire furiously. The flame-thrower found his mark and the enemy tank began to spout out thick volumes of black smoke.

"Charge!" Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa whirled his sword aloft, and led his men in a terrific, unstemmable charge.

* * *

The Section advanced to a little hill in front.

"Hoi, the Stanley Jail is visible from here!" The soldiers in front yelled.

In the distance the white-painted walls of the Stanley Jail could be seen through the dust and smoke of the fighting.

Shots and shells whizzed and burst around the gallant men with increased fury. A shell burst near the Sub-Lieutenant and when the dust and smoke had settled the Section Leader was no longer on his feet.

"Section Leader!" Corporal Miyakawa and First-Class Private Yamamoto rushed to his side. "Section Leader, are you all right?"

"Sure. I am all right. Don't forget your duties, Corporal Miyakawa, take over the command." Although seriously wounded, his voice was strong.

First-Class Private Yamamoto was almost beside himself. He stood up and yelled for the Sanitary soldier.

"Yamamoto, don't call for the Sanitary soldier. When you all charge in, carry me on your back."

The stretcher bearers rushed to the spot and placed the Section Leader on the stretcher in spite of his protests, and commenced rapidly to dress and bandage his wound.

"The white flag!" Somebody yelled.

"Section Leader, a white flag has just been hoisted aloft the Stanley Jail."

Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa lay with closed eyes on the stretcher.

"Yamamoto," he called. "There is a civilian in military service called Fujimoto somewhere around here. If you meet him give him this," and he handed over a pocket-book.

"My ashes must go South with you all," he continued. "When you go South, don't forget, take my ashes with you."

The stretcher bearers lifted up the stretcher, and dashed back.

The soldiers had their faces toward the enemy and could not even take a last look at the departing leader. Their grimy faces were streaked with the passage of hot tears.

Yamamoto handed over the pocket-book to Corporal Miyakawa. On the front of it was written: "Sub-Lieutenant Kensuke Kitazawa. On my death, to be handed over to my mother Toki Kitazawa, at 25, Kanko Street, Hongkong."

Corporal Miyakawa's heart seemed to burst when he learnt thus for the first time that his leader had a mother living in the besieged city.

But he had no time to be sentimental over it. He waved his hand.

"Number Three Section, forward!"

Chapter 4

"Mrs. Kitazawa. Mrs. Kitazawa. Is Mrs. Kitazawa here?"

The soldiers had burst into the Stanley Jail and were rescuing all the prisoners inside.

"I am Kitazawa," said a gentle voice vibrating with gladness, as Corporal Miyakawa entered the women prisoners' room.

Miyakawa halted in his tracks.

"Are you the mother of Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa?" he inquired gently.

"Yes."

The Corporal handed over respectfully the pocket-book he had brought.

With a mother's intuition Toki Kitazawa knew at once what had happened. But she took the book with a hand that did not tremble.

From the men's quarters came the joyful sound of many voices raised in singing the national anthem, the Kimigayo.

The women clung to one another and wept.

On the top of Victoria Peak a white flag fluttered, and from the roof of the Governor's house the Union Jack was taken down. Amidst a solemn salute by the Imperial Forces, the Sun Flag was slowly hoisted up.

The enemy had surrendered on December 25 at 5:50 p.m. At 7:30 all the fighting had ceased.

* * *

In the house of Kitazawa, Kosuke and Rio Mei-shi sat opposite each other in silence. On the table between them lay a paper parcel, its wrapper open, and the sweater that Ko-leng had woven with such care peeped out.

"Ko-leng was killed by the British when she and other Chinese went out to search for drinking water. She died with this parcel hugged tight in her arms. . . ." Rio Mei-shi's face was wet with tears.

In a back room Fujimoto sat silently with bowed head before a photograph of his friend, Kensuke Kitazawa. From somewhere he could faintly hear the sound of triumphant bugles. It was the day of the triumphant march into Hongkong.

Crowds of rejoicing people had welcomed the Japanese entry. Fujimoto, Kosuke, Sanae, and Toki had been in the crowd too. Fujimoto had suddenly espied a Chinese walking with the help of crutches. The Chinese had seen him at the same time, and had limped toward him with a smile on his face. The man was Tsung Chang-yuan. The handclasp had been firm, warm, understanding. Words had been unnecessary.

* * *

Out on the pier a section of soldiers were making ready to board a ship on its way to the South. Corporal Miyakawa was at its head.

Suddenly a car stopped near the soldiers with grinding brakes, and aided by nurses and attendants, a white-clad officer slowly stepped out.

Corporal Miyakawa was the first to recognize him.

"Section Leader!" His voice broke out and he rushed forward.

"Section Leader! It is the Section Leader! It is Section Leader Kitazawa!" Glad cries broke out from the ranks of soldiers.

And indeed it was so. The skill of the military surgeons had saved his life, and he had come to see his men off.

The soldiers stood at attention, but their eyes were streaming with glad tears.

"Salute to the Section Leader!" The voice of Corporal Miyakawa rang out.

The white-clad arm of the Sub-Lieutenant slowly raised itself. There was a happy smile on his face.

"Men, go and do your best!"

"Section Leader, we shall be waiting for you . . ." said the eyes of all the soldiers.

Presently the Section began to board the ship. Each man turned back his head to take a farewell look at Sub-Lieutenant Kitazawa.

Each face was bright with hope. The Sub-Lieutenant knew unspoken wish of his men:

"We shall be waiting for you. Waiting for you, in the South. . . ."

Maritime Spirit

The Progress of the Nation Through the Ages and the Spread of Hakko Ichiu over the Seven Seas Were Pre-ordained

Every Japanese knows the story of "Momotaro." "Momo" (peach) means "momo" (hundred), and signifies a large number, while "Taro" is the typical name for Japanese boys.

The monkey in the story signifies wisdom; the pheasant, benevolence; and the dog, valor. A Japanese youth endowed with these virtues takes along millet cakes, which signify unity and cooperation, and goes to the Island of Ogres inhabited by red-haired foreigners. The youth returns a victor bringing home material and spiritual treasures.

The moral of the story is that all Japanese boys should fulfill their duties, punishing the evil and helping the weak, and strive to prosper their country.

When the story originated is unknown. However, it is clear that the wish to conquer the four seas and enhance the prestige of the country has been inherent in the people ever since the foundation of the Empire.

The history of Japan also reveals what great lovers of the sea the Yamato people are and how they have explored far and wide the seas from ancient times. The ease with which our ancestors sailed between Japan, Chosen, and China also proves that the Japanese are natural born maritime people.

To give further proof there was also the Wako, the group of armed merchants that navigated along the coast of China during the Ashikaga period. These merchants, who were taken by many as pirates, had carried weapons for self-protection, for they were going out to unknown lands. They not only frightened the Chinese but overwhelmed the Europeans, who were trying to advance to the Orient, into giving the right of the sea to them.

Following the Bahansen, as the ships of the Wako were called, the Goshuinsen (the red-sealed ships) came into the foreground. The construction of the ships shows how far advanced the Japanese were in shipbuilding even at that time.

They were mostly from 6,000 to 10,000-ton ships measuring 40 meters in length and 18 meters in width, with a complement of about 400 men. It is interesting to note that the Bahansen and the Goshuinsen navigated along what is today the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the 3rd year of the Kansei era (1791) Shihei Hayashi published his "Kaikoku Heidan" to awaken the nation from its complacency of two hundred and more years. Propounding that the water flowing under the Nihonbashi of Yedo was one with that flowing in the Thames River of London, he stressed the urgent need of coastal defense.

* * *

Although the country was asleep to all overseas affairs for three centuries, the blood of a maritime nation was boiling in the people's veins. With the abolition of the seclusion policy during the latter part of the Shogunate, the people began to advance far out to sea with amazing force. The maritime spirit of the Japanese people who have loved the sea and have made ships their homes from the very beginning of the Empire, was finally given full play.

Japan, which had only one tiny steamer in 1855, opened a steamship line between Yokohama and Shanghai by 1875, driving away the American owned Pacific Steamship Company, whose ships were domineering the waters between Shanghai and Japan.

In 1893 Japan challenged and defeated the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of England, which had been monopolizing the waters between Japan, China, and India, tormenting the Indian cotton merchants and Japanese mercantile tradesmen with high freight rates.

Subsequent to the Sino-Japanese War, Japan opened a European line, an American line, and an Australian line. Within thirty years after the Restoration, she had the Sun Flag flying on every important steamship line of the world.

Such speedy development was made possible through the full support and encouragement of the nation's administrators of the time, but it must not be overlooked that the superior quality of the Japanese people as a maritime nation had much toward achieving the remarkable result.

* * *

There is an interesting story connected with the opening of the Seattle line. Although Seattle now boasts as being one of America's greatest ports with a population of some 400,000, at the time the line was first opened she was only a town, the transcontinental railway having passed through her only then.

The opening of the steamship line by Japan aroused a great sensation among the people. When the Miike Maru entered the port in August, 1896, as the first ship, the city fired a salute of 21 guns to celebrate the occasion, while the citizens gave a hearty welcome, waving flags of all sizes. Some grateful citizens remember the occasion to this day, saying that Seattle owes for what she is today to the transcontinental railway and the "maru" boats.

Many know about the Hitachi Maru which sadly went to the bottom of the Sea of Genkai in 1904 in the Russo-Japanese War, but very few know that that ship was constructed at the Mitsubishi Dockyard the year before. The superbly built ship, comparable to any foreign-made ship of the same type, was a proof that Japan's shipbuilding had already reached the peak at that time.

* * *

The conquest of the Pacific Ocean, which is much talked about today, had already been launched more than thirty years ago. From the latter part of the Meiji era, the three sister ships, Tokyo Maru, Chiyo Maru, and Shunyo Maru, each of 13,500 tons with speed rates of 20 knots, were traversing on the Pacific line as queens of the ocean. These ships were succeeded by the next sister ships, the Asama, the Kamakura, and the Tatsuta Marus.

At the beginning of the present Showa era, Japanese freight ships appeared on the route from East Asia to New York via the Panama Canal, reducing the 50 days that were required till then to almost half of the time.

These successive conquests of the seas not only prove the superiority of Japan's shipbuilding and navigation, but gives evident proof of the superiority of the Japanese people. The reason for this superior quality in the people is the maritime spirit which has been cultivated in them from the time of the foundation of Japan.

However, the ships, after all, are mere tools in this conquest of the seas. The ships must be run by men. It is a known fact that a great difference lies between the seamen of Japan and those of America and other countries. While the latter try to escape on boats when disaster falls, leaving the ship to sink into the deep, the former remain on the ship to make their fate one with that of the ship.

It is this courage, this undaunting spirit that makes the Japanese people the foremost maritime nation of the world. It is most important that the people realize the national policy of the foundation of the Empire and the superiority of the Japanese as sea-faring people and spread the spirit of Hakko Ichiu not only throughout the seven seas but throughout the world.

(Kunitake Matsukuma, in Seinen)

Cobwebs and Fish

The inhabitants of the Solomon Islands have a unique method of fishing, the description of which sounds like a myth. This method involves the use of a kite, a boat, and some cobweb.

The fisherman goes out in his boat to his favorite fishing ground, and flies his kite. To the lower end of the kite is attached a fishing line, to the end of which is fixed some cobweb rolled into a fairly large ball. This is the bait.

Once the kite is flying, the fisherman lies back in his boat, and gazing at the blue sky above, sings a song. He may even go to sleep.

The ball of cob-web dangling in and out of the water looks a tempting morsel to the unwary fish. A flash, a splash, and the bait is inside the throat of the fish. Although there is no hook, the web sticks firmly to the inside of the fish and will not come out.

The violent antics of his kite soon attract the attention of the fisherman, who hastily pulls in the line and the fish.

Of course, the fish may not bite. But this does not worry the fisherman. He has his boat, his song, and the sky above.

Naval Victory

American Officer: What do you mean by a naval victory?

American Cadet: To manage to return somehow to the original base.

After You, Sir

Englishman: If the Thames river becomes accessible to the Bay of Tokyo, we are done for. Please launch your offensive at once.

American: After you, mister.

Englishman: No, no. It would be impertinent to go before you. After you, sir. We Englishmen are gentlemen.

Labor

When farmer Gombei sows seeds
in his field,
Crows come down to pick
them up
Once in three times the mischief
is repeated,
He will have to drive them
away.

E. ASIA LEADS WORLD IN ECONOMIC RICHES

Region Superior in Resources to European Continental or American Oceanic Spheres

A general survey of the economic strength of Greater East Asia from a geo-political point of view, in the latest issue of Industrial Japan, which helps us get an idea of the course along which the present war may develop hereafter is given by Dr. Tomosaburo Takagi in the latest issue of Industrial Japan.

Dr. Takagi says:

"One of the conspicuous characteristics of Greater East Asia is the fact that it belongs to the continental sphere and the oceanic sphere at the same time.

"The world of today may be divided into three economic spheres—namely, the extensive economic sphere of Europe under the influence of Germany and Italy, the extensive economic sphere of the Americans led by the United States, and the extensive economic Sphere of Greater East Asia under the control of Japan.

"These economic spheres are now in course of their construction. They may assume more or less different aspects from what is anticipated at present depending on the issue of the present war. Judging from the economic and military developments of the world in the past, we are in a position to tell beforehand, more or less accurately, the forms these three economic spheres will take after the conclusion of the war.

Forms To Be Assumed

"The extensive economic sphere of Europe will assume the form of a continental economic bloc and that of the United States and Britain the form of an oceanic economic sphere. All nations in a continental economic sphere are in a position to obtain all supplies for their everyday life from the continent they live in. In the case of an oceanic economic sphere its component nations must obtain their supplies of daily commodities from overseas. For instance, Germany and Italy will be in a position to obtain all their needs from Asia and Africa with which their home countries are practically linked.

"We may even say that Germany and Italy are connected by land with India and the Malay Peninsula, with whose collaboration, they will obtain with ease ample supplies of tin and rubber, whereas the United States and Britain, in order to obtain tin, rubber, manganese and tungsten which are found in Asia in abundance, must use the services of powerful mercantile fleets. These facts will necessitate Germany and Italy to maintain powerful land forces, and the United States and Britain powerful navies.

Two Different Forms

"The extensive economic sphere of Greater East Asia partakes the nature of two different forms of the economic sphere mentioned above. Therefore, Japan must needs maintain a powerful land force as well as an efficient navy. Rich and inexhaustible agricultural and marine products will be at its disposal, in addition to a variety of minerals. Such is the feature of the extensive economic sphere of Greater East Asia.

"Without taking India and Australia into account, the extensive economic sphere of Greater East Asia will be infinitely more resourceful than either the continental economic sphere of Germany and Italy or the oceanic economic spheres of the United States and Britain.

"For instance, Japan will obtain without difficulty an ample supply of foodstuffs from Manchoukuo, Mongolia, North, Central, and South China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and the southern regions, as well as at home. All these regions are self-sufficient in food. The soya beans of Manchoukuo and the coconut oil of the southern regions are more than enough to meet the demands for these commodities by all peoples in Greater East Asia.

"China supplies in abundance meat and eggs, which in pre-war days were exported to Japan and several countries in Europe. In this respect also, the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere has no reason to anticipate any difficulty. Moreover, under the guidance of Japanese experts, the production of foodstuffs in these regions may be easily increased in future.

Richer in Minerals

"In mineral resources, the economic sphere of Greater East Asia is by far richer than the other spheres. It abounds in tin, tungsten, manganese, chrome, aluminum, nickel and in almost all other mineral resources essential for both daily use and military purposes. As for iron and coal, the supply is literally inexhaustible. In talking about the natural resources of Greater East Asia, it is much easier to enumerate what are obtainable than what are not.

"At present, we are without a sufficient supply of clothing materials, with the exception of silk. We are under-supplied in raw cotton, pulp and wool. The situation, however, is by no means hopeless. We shall encounter no serious difficulty in increasing the supply of wool from Manchoukuo, Mongolia, and West China in due course of time. We have enough supplies of pulp for paper, while the production of pulp for rayon and staple fiber is steadily gaining.

"In pre-war days, China produced about 14,000,000 piculs of raw cotton a year, which slightly falls short of the demand. In this respect also, the difficulty in our path is not very great.

Production Increasing

"In mineral resources, the present production of copper and salt in the Greater East Asia economic sphere is not large enough to meet the demand. But, their production is steadily growing larger, and soon our difficulty will be overcome. The copper mines of the Philippines and Burma, and the salt of North China are awaiting further development. The situation is by no means gloomy.

"In man-power also, the extensive economic sphere of Greater East Asia is infinitely more powerful than the two other economic spheres. The population of the European economic sphere, except Britain and Soviet Russia is 350,000,000, whereas that of the Greater East Asia economic sphere is in excess of 850,000,000. Only 270,000,000 people inhabit the economic sphere of North and South America.

"The population of the extensive economic sphere of Greater East Asia consists of 100,000,000 in Japan, 500,000,000 in China, and 200,000,000 in the various other regions of the sphere, and they are working in their respective fields of activities. There is no fear of their coming into collision with one another. Here lies the unique feature of the economic sphere of Greater East Asia."

A Sea of Beverage-Yielding Leaves

Tea-picking girls of Shizuoka are not only one of the scenic features of Japan but they also contribute much to the health of the people. The stimulant and tonic properties of tea due to the alkaloid caffeine it contains and its accessory food factor vitamins supply some of the supplementary ingredients necessary for good nutrition. The British stamina has been undermined perhaps because they can no longer have as much tea as they used to!

WAREHOUSE CONTROL NOW BEING STUDIED

Setting Up of New Association For Business Being Considered by Planning Board

The Planning Board and other Government offices are conducting an exhaustive study of various problems concerning the control of the warehousing business in the country.

The chief aim of the present study is to determine the characteristics of the control association to be established. Some of the authorities are of the opinion that each port shall have an association to control the warehousing business of the port and adjoining districts, with paramount importance placed on the healthy development of the marine transportation industry, while others are in favor of a comprehensive control association, with first preference given to the development of the warehousing business.

The competent authorities are making their best efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution for all questions in view. Meanwhile, over 600 warehouse owners in the country, with a view to accelerating the establishment of a powerful control association for the warehousing business in Japan, filed a petition with the Commerce and Industry Ministry on Wednesday, says the Nippon Sangyo.

These warehouse owners, through the Japan Warehousing Business Association, of which they are members, had, in this connection, submitted sometime ago the following suggestions to the competent authorities:

1. That a powerful and comprehensive control association be established without delay to promote the healthy development of the warehousing industry in the country.
2. That the authorities rent the warehousing equipment from the warehouse owners so that they may start control operations at once.
3. That men of experience be appointed to carry out all control duties.
4. That control of the warehousing business be started at the six leading ports in the country at once, and the control extended to other ports in due course of time.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	117.30	−1.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.20	−0.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	86.00	−1.80
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

dents have to live like animals in crude barracks.

All available information reaching here from neutral sources indicate that the Japanese residents in Honolulu are operating their daily at the point of American bayonets. Do the brazen-faced American authorities call this "democracy in action?"

The Washington authorities are experts in concealing developments of the losing war under cover of astronomical figures in their war industry and their most undemocratic activities against racial minorities by a smoke screen of freedom and equality. But big talk and rhetorical expressions don't win the ultimate victory in this far-flung total war.

Can the United States expect to bring the Pacific conflict to a successful termination? Nonsense! Look at the map and see what score it holds against the intrepid Japanese Armed Forces! As Australia's fate is being sealed step by step, America's hitting power in the Pacific is gradually diminishing. It will not be long before Uncle Sam's fighting services will be completely kicked out of the Southwestern Pacific into their homeland. You just watch! That's all you will have to do to see that Roosevelt's dream of world hegemony is shattered.

SHIZUTO NAKANO

November 18.

TO LEGALIZE REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIME COSTING

Agreement of Views Reached Between Two Ministries—Ordinance to Be Promulgated

As a result of the agreement of views reached between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry as to the determination of a rate of amortization of mining interests, the Government is scheduled to legalize the regulations governing the Prime Costing System applied to mining interests and other industrial corporations. A relative ordinance will be promulgated in the course of this year, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

In view, however, of the special nature of the mining industries, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has drafted regulations on a basis essentially different from what was employed for the other industries, and it is expected that the Ministry will map out supplementary provisions for interests of coal mines, oil fields and non-metallic mines, respectively.

AFTER-STORM LULL PERVADES EXCHANGE

Long-Term Shares Rally by ¥1.00 to ¥2.70; Spot Market Quiet

Something like a lull came over the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday due to the lack of self-confidence on the part of traders and with the exception of a few wares, the market turned easier as a whole.

In the long-term section, Diesel Automobile rallied ¥2.70, its new ¥2.00, and Tokyo Hemp Yarn continued to rise ¥2.00, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.60, and Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.00. At the same time, however, Mitsubishi Mining, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and other wares bearing high profit dividends softened by reason of the reduction in their dividend rates contemplated by these concerns for technical reasons. For instance, Mitsubishi Mining receded ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥3.40, Asahi Glass ¥1.80 and Japan Gunpowder ¥1.70.

The short-term section was irregular. Reflecting the easier tone in the long-term section, the bourse issue lost ¥1.40, N.Y.K. and Kanebo Spinning ¥1.20 and ¥1.70 respectively in contrast to the fractional gain scored by Japan Steel Tube.

The spot market was comparatively quiet, while Chosen Anthracite and its new bounced up ¥2.00 each, and Iwamura Mining and Toho Zinc ¥1.00 each.

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	141.0	141.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	90.0	....	89.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	77.0	77.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.8	79.8	80.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.4	99.9	99.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.8	81.1	81.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	108.9	107.0	106.7
Manchou Tobacco (35)	96.7	96.9	97.0

Second Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
N. Y. K. (50)	99.5	99.9	101.6
O. S. K. (50)	94.9	95.4	95.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.3	74.2	75.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	67.0	67.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	99.6	100.3	100.5

Third Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	107.8	106.9	106.5
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	140.3	139.0	136.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.9	70.0	70.7
Japan Beer (50)	114.2	114.0	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	45.7	....	46.9
Sumatra Dev (37½)	49.1	49.9	50.3
Asahi Glass (50)	....	118.2	119.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	118.1	8.5	7.1	117.3
N. Y. K.. old	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.7
Do. new	86.6	7.0	5.9	86.2
Kanebo Spinning	143.0	3.0	1.0	141.9
Do. new	87.1	7.5	5.6	86.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	78.3	8.3	7.0	77.6
Osaka Stock. new	70.6	1.3	0.3	80.6
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	4.7	4.2	74.3
Japan Oil	79.8	9.8	9.2	79.4
S. M. R.	74.6	4.6	3.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.0	4.2	3.7	94.0
Hokkaido Coal	77.7	8.0	7.6	77.6
Toyo Rayon. new	62.9	2.9	2.4	62.4
Hitachi Iron Works	90.0	0.2	90.0	90.0
Kokura Iron Works	57.2	7.3	6.9	56.9
Japan Beer, new	58.2	8.2	7.7	57.7
Nichiro Fishery	78.9	8.9	8.4	78.7
Japan Fishery. new	46.6	7.0	6.5	46.9
Japan Sugar, new	74.0	4.0	3.6	73.6
Ensuiko Sugar	64.1	4.1	4.0	64.0
Japan Mining	63.8	3.9	3.7	63.7
Manchou Ind	62.3	2.3	2.1	62.1

To Issue Debentures

The Manchurian Development Corporation will issue its 17th debentures totaling ¥30,000,000 on December 12, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan Wednesday. The new debentures, which will be floated by the company to raise fresh funds, will carry an interest rate of 4.3 per cent and will be redeemable within 12 years, it was revealed.

N. CHINA IS LEADING AGRICULTURE AREA

Suited for Varied Crops Region Is One of Biggest Producing Centers in Country

The latest condition of the agricultural industry of North China, a region which has been playing an important part in the economic construction of Greater East Asia, is graphically described in the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph. A gist of the article follows:

The total area of cultivated land in North China is about 20,000,000 hectares, or about 40 per cent of its total area. The area under cultivation, however, is open to frequent changes due to the heavy rains and floods which visit the region every now and then.

About 80 per cent of the entire population of North China is engaged in farming. The area of land under cultivation by each family in the rural districts of North China is said to be from about 1.3 to 2.3 hectares on an average. If we accept the latter figures as correct, it means that each family of farmers in North China is cultivating about 1.3 chobu of land, which is larger by nearly 30 per cent than the area of land held by each farmer in Japan which is about one chobu.

Farming in China, however, is still in a primitive stage of development as compared with Japan. The productive power of each farmer in China, therefore, is much smaller than that of a Japanese one.

Suitable for Farming

Of all provinces of North China, Hopeh, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu are very suitable for farming. Especially, the three provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, and Honan which form the so-called great plain of North China are regarded together as one of the biggest agricultural producing centers of China. Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu also abound in fine and fertile areas.

About 90 per cent of the arable lands in these provinces are cultivated with beans and cereals and the remaining 10 per cent with cotton, tobacco, sesame, rape and various vegetables. Of the extensive area cultivated with cereals, about 30 per cent is occupied by wheat, 15 per cent by millet, 10 per cent by kaoliang, 9 per cent by yellow beans, and 8 per cent by Indian corns.

An idea of the area under each can be got from the output of various products given in the table to follow:

Principal Crops of North China for 1936
(Unit in 1,000 piculs)

(A)

	Wheat	Millet	Kao-liang	Indian-corns
Hopeh	30.631	33.075	25.494	20.517
Shantung	61.002	37.612	28.401	7.839
Honan	62.164	23.372	16.663	9.881
Shansi	17.274	21.023	12.431	6.025
Shensi	18.754	4.950	2.581	5.532
Kansu	12.476	4.860	2.341	1,950
Chahar	1,247	4.322	2.696	895
Suiyuan	2.309	5.687	2.845	114
Ningpo	1.053	557	246	32
Total	206,910	135.098	104.693	52.785

(B)

	Barley	Rice	Others
Hopeh	4,816	913	524
Shantung	4.655	521	1,756
Honan	12.929	7.355	243
Shansi	2.416	731	3.761
Shensi	4.311	7.216	1.505
Kansu	3.448	1.205	2.140
Chahar	610	251	4.548
Suiyuan	773	—	6.167
Ningpo	168	1.090	646
Total	33.126	19,282	21.370

The leading producing centers of raw cotton in North China are Tsinan and Shihmen. They produce about 45 per cent of all the raw cotton of North China. Tsinan is also the leading producer of leaf tobacco, the production there and the neighboring regions covering 60 per cent of the entire output in North China.

Potatoes, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of vegetables are produced in Chefoo, Tsinan, Hsuchow, Tientsin, and Shihmen. The distribution of their producing centers can be seen in the table to follow:

1936
(Unit: 1.000 piculs)

	Hopeh	Shantung	Shansi	Chahar	Suiyuan
Soya beans	11.186	34.837	2.665	1.094	—
Black beans	1.882	765	1.410	117	—
Sweet peas	—	—	320	373	186
Other beans	750	1.368	34	140	541
Sweet potatoes	13.072	20.469	1.929	447	—
Potatoes	—	2.064	9.938	7.739	784
Taroes	—	23	—	—	—
Misc. taroes	484	—	147	—	—
Raw cotton	2.234	1.319	469	—	—
Tobacco	—	434	15	—	—
Peanuts	6,329	12,542	254	—	—
Hemp	—	30	—	7	246
Ramie	—	—	188	61	140
Linseeds	—	—	142	84	156

To Open Branches in South

In anticipation of an ever-increasing demand for typewriters and a large variety of stationeries in the future in China and the southern areas, the Japan Typewriter Company has decided to open branch offices in Taihoku, Tientsin, Tongking, Hongkong, Saigon, Bangkok, Shonan, Manila, Batavia and Rangoon, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Bill Clearings

November 20
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	272.837	123.001
Balance	40,393	17,164

BRITISH WAR FINANCE

Labor Problems Giving Headache to London Government—High Cost of Living Nullifying Effects Of Higher Wages—Productivity Hit

One condition which characterized the labor problem in Britain in wartime was the fact that workers were placed under a well-adjusted system and labor unions were comparatively well consolidated. Out of the 6,200,000 members of the labor unions as at the end of 1939, about 4,800,000 were under the supervision of the Council of Labor Unions which had governing influence over the essential industries.

It is true that the support given by the Labor Party and the leaders of the Council of Labor Unions in favor of the war policy of the British government yielded considerable advantages in that it facilitated the enforcement of labor mobilization and other policies of the Government, yet the Government on its part, in deciding on wages, labor conditions and the social and political positions of the workers, had always to take into consideration the political influence of the powerfully organized labor, which prevented the Government from taking its own measures freely as they saw fit.

Labor Conditions Worse

The outbreak of the present war greatly aggravated labor conditions, including an extension of labor hours and harder work, which grew still worse after the crisis of May 1940.

The restrictions on labor hours which had been in force under the Factory Law of 1937 was abolished by Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labor and National Service. The labor time in aircraft manufacturing works was extended to 70-80 hours a week, and in other munition plants to 50-60 hours, with almost all holidays including Sundays being cancelled. However, it only served to increase the overstrain on workers, which instead of raising the efficiency of labor as originally expected, resulted in its gradual fall and an increase in the number of absentees from work. When the feeling of tension prevalent soon after the defeat of France passed over, the British government found it imperative to curtail the labor time and to resume the system of one rest-day a week.

Heavy Burden

Rises in commodity prices and restrictions on consumption by the ration ticket system are also proving an additional heavy pressure on the life of the working classes, but there have cropped up additional causes menacing the living of the workers. They are the black-outs necessitated by the intensification of air-raids, direct damage by bombing and the necessity of taking refuge. The black-outs gravely hamper night work in munition-making factories, which, together with the nervous effect caused by the bombing, constitutes one of the main causes of the increase in labor accidents, while the intensification of air raids, in addition to direct bodily and property damage, causes frequent suspension of work with a proportionate reduction in labor time, which cuts down their incomes.

Compensation Demanded

In this regard it is reported that workers have submitted a demand to their employers for compensation of wage losses on that account. As to direct damage by air raids, it is the working classes who suffer the greatest effects, and in this connection serious issues have risen on frequent occasions. The demand for perfect underground air raid shelters has often been woven into political movements among the masses. Evacuation of large numbers of children from the larger cities has not only given rise to various social problems, but the necessity of dividing households imposes heavier economic burdens on the middle and lower classes.

With the steady rise in the cost of living wages also have gradually gone up. Prior to the outbreak of war, the wage fund in Britain was set at about £2,000,000,000, but during the sixteen months following the commencement of hostilities, more than 8,000,000 workers received an increase in the total of £3,000,000 per week, and in the first quarter of 1941, 5,500,000 workers were allowed an increase of a total of £770,000 in their weekly pay. According to the results of investigations by the Ministry of Labor, the average incomes of workers after the commencement of the present war have been as follows (in shillings):

	Man	Boy	Woman	Girl	Ave.
Oct. 1938	69.00	26.00	32.06	18.06	53.03
Jul. 1940	89.00	85.00	38.11	22.04	69.02
Jul. 1941	99.05	41.11	43.11	25.00	75.10
Jan. 1942	102.00	42.06	47.06	26.10	77.09

No Real Wage Rise

The above figures, however, represent total incomes including the increased earnings due to extension of labor time, harder work and so forth, but do not represent increases in time wages. For example, the increase in wage income per worker during the one year from March 1939 to March 1940 was 16 per cent and the increase in the wage coefficient was calculated to be 9 per cent, while the real wages showed a decrease in comparison with prewar days if the rise in the cost of living is taken into account.

Furthermore, the aggravation of conditions of both labor and life of the workers renders the wage problem the basic cause of labor troubles which occur in succession in spite of the stern fact that their country is fighting with its fortunes at stake. The policy of the Government and businessmen to peg wages cannot very well bear the brunt of the political resistance on the part of workers and the basic principles for the wage policy have not yet been established.

It is inevitable that the raising of wages for a portion of workers should cause a general rise in wages in all other lines of industry. As a matter of fact, the rise in wages in general has of late been greatly accelerated, so much so that it is frequently pointed out that the general rise in wages gives rise to currency inflation and leads to a vicious circulation between commodity-prices and wages.

On the ground that the nominal cost of living has for the past one year remained comparatively unchanged, the opinion is often advanced that the demand for a wholesale increase in wages is quite unfounded, while, on the other hand, the necessity for raising soldiers' pay is earnestly advocated. Thus the wage policy of the British Government is in utter confusion, void of any guiding principle.

In the basic sections of industry such as shipbuilding, railways and mining, disputes and troubles centering on the question of wage increases and improvements in labor conditions are taking place one after another, causing a severe decline in productivity, and the Government has been forced to concede to workers' demands piecemeal. These facts plainly manifest the agonies of death in which British economy now finds itself under the stress of war.

TRANSPORT FIRM FORMED

Osaka Harbor Transport Company To Open Business Dec. 25

The Osaka Harbor Transport Company which was established recently with a capital of ¥65,000,000 through the merger of leading harbor transport agencies in Osaka will open business on December 25, it was disclosed by Domei.

The company is being financed by a special syndicate of nine banks including the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Sanwa, Daihyaku, Yasuda and Nomura banks.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1942

Vichy and the Axis

On November 18, the Vichy Government chose Pierre Laval as successor to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and vested him at the same time with full powers in the administration of State affairs. The fact that Pierre Laval, who has been working consistently for close Franco-German collaboration since the fall of Paris on June 14, 1940, has seized full powers of government is very noteworthy as foreshadowing a new trend of French policy.

The Petain Government which was established two days after the capitulation of Paris had the reconstruction of the vanquished France for its mission. The old French slogans "Liberty," "Equality," and "Fraternity" were replaced by the new slogans of "Labor," "Family," and "Fatherland," and a number of nationalists were appointed to important posts in the Government. It was obvious that the Petain Government sought the way of France's revival in totalitarianism by discarding the old principle of democracy. In the field of diplomacy, it liquidated the former policy of reliance on Britain and made Franco-German cooperation the keynote of its foreign policy.

It was nevertheless difficult to bring the new policy home to the French nation who had been strongly affected by the toxin of democracy. There were many not only among the French people but even in Government circles who, unable to appreciate the true merit of the new policy, contrived to put obstacles in the way of Franco-German cooperation. It was due to the rise of such reactionary influence in Government circles that Pierre Laval was forced to leave the Vichy Government on December 13, 1940.

These reactionary elements comprised statesmen of old ideas who could not rid themselves of democratic proclivities, statesmen devoid of the spirit of independence who were planning the revival of the policy of reliance on Britain and America, and opportunists. While trying to block the way to Franco-German cooperation, these elements sought to keep France aloof from the war through rigid adherence to neutrality. Due to the activity of these reactionary elements, the Petain Government which had been eager to achieve the reconstruction of France in pursuit of its new policy was often thrown into a chaotic state. Such political uneasiness had the effect of accentuating France's political and moral unrest, bringing in its trail economic difficulties and financial bankruptcy. It also afforded predatory America and Britain the opportunity of invading French colonies.

Finally awakened from its long policy of indecision and vacillation, the Vichy Government welcomed Pierre Laval back again as Premier in April this year but this awakening came too late. In the face of the Anglo-American aggressive actions against Madagascar and Martinique, the Vichy Government failed to take any effective countermeasure. Finding that France was powerless before their aggression, America and Britain proceeded to invade French colonies in North Africa. This exposed France to a very serious crisis, and the position of the Axis Powers was also seriously affected on that account. We must say that France committed a fatal error in neglecting effectual measures to defend North Africa, for French North Africa must be regarded as a part of the Mother Country rather than as her colonial possessions, both geographically and economically. The lines which connect Toulon in South France and Oran and Bizerta in North Africa may well be called the life-line for the defense of France. For her own security, therefore, France cannot afford to neglect the defense of this particular area even for a moment. For France today, the necessary strengthening of this defense is possible only with the cooperation of the Axis Powers. Unfortunately, she could not provide adequate defense in that area because of much hesitation which she showed in establishing cooperation with Germany. The present French crisis has rather been courted by the Vichy Government which failed to enter into a close relationship of cooperation with Germany much earlier. Particularly grave is the responsibility of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan who, despite full powers of defense entrusted to him, has always adopted the attitude of vacillation and opportunism. The Vichy Government acted quite properly, therefore, when it deprived him of all official posts and of all honors as a French citizen.

Although belated, the action just taken by the Vichy Government in investing full powers of government in Pierre Laval so as to embark on the policy of all-round collaboration with Germany is a matter of genuine congratulation for the future of France. Although France suffered defeat in the war into which she had been dragged by British imperialism, she was formerly a great Power of the world and as such held an influential position in world politics. It is therefore to be hoped that under Pierre Laval's wise leadership the French nation will become united and that it will be regenerated into a powerful nation again by overcoming the present crisis. All European countries can enjoy true independence and freedom only when a new order has been established to the exclusion of all pernicious Anglo-American influences in the European Continent. It is, indeed, for this reason that the European countries are now fighting under Germany's leadership against their foes. It is incumbent upon France to take an active part in this fight for the realization of the new ideal in Europe.

Yellow Peril—A Foolish Idea

Who speaks of the Yellow Peril? The idea that China might, with the aid of Japan, hurl her hosts against Europe would be too absurd even to notice were it not for those things from which attention is drawn by the utterance. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the expression "Yellow Peril" was first coined in Germany when she was preparing to annex the coast of Shantung. Naturally, therefore, we become suspicious when Russia takes up the cry at the very moment when she is tightening the grasp of her mailed hand on Manchuria and Korea. The Great Wall of China, the only edifice on earth of sufficient length to be seen from the moon, stands as a monumental protest against the possibility of such a peril. This ancient rampart, stretching from Shanhai-kuan to the Tonkan Pass, was erected not only as a barrier against foreign encroachment, but also as the self-defined territorial limit of Celestial ambition. During the twenty-one centuries of its existence but occasional sorties were made through its gates, and those only with the object of chastising predatory tribes. It is a fact peculiarly worthy of note that the legendary lore of the Chinese contains no tale of over-sea or crusade-like enterprises, no account of Macedonian conquests or Roman triumphs. The epics of the Trojan war or the Viking sagas find no echo in the literature of the Flowery Kingdom. This cry of a Yellow Peril must, indeed, sound ironical to the Chinese, who, through their traditional policy of non-resistance, are even now suffering in the throes of the White Disaster.

Again, the whole history of Japan's long and voluntary isolation from the rest of the world makes such a cry ridiculous. However changed modern conditions may be, there is no reason for supposing that either Japan or China might suddenly develop a nomadic instinct and set forth on a career of overwhelming devastation. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 21, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

All the economic resources in Japan will be mobilized in short order to back up Government measures for the enforcement of the nation's basic policy, declared Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

* * *

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, today disclosed that substantial British naval reinforcements have been sent recently to East Asia. "Compared with July this year, the British Navy now has been able, with its increasing strength, to provide some naval reinforcements for East Asia," said Alexander, adding, "I will not give details except to say that there is no doubt that they are substantial."

* * *

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, speaking at the launching of the battleship Indiana in Newport News, Virginia, today declared, "No one can say when the actions of our avowed enemies may drag us into complete belligerency. The rise of Fascism has destroyed our dream of a world at peace. We know on which side in this fight our hopes and interests lie and we have proclaimed our resolve that our side shall win this struggle."

* * *

The Ishikawa Unit, which started operations against Chinese troops in the area southeast of Taihu Lake in Kiangsu Province on November 11, routed about 200 Chungking men, belonging to the 62nd Division at Liensichen and also annihilated about 100 Chinese remnants in that vicinity.

* * *

Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the American Military Mission to Chungking, left Chungking for Singapore by air today to discuss future policies with regard to the A.B.C.D. joint defense of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Chungking, according to a special dispatch from New York.

* * *

In North Africa, German and Italian troops have launched fierce counter-attacks against British forces, which are attempting to drive toward Tobruk, the German High Command announced today. German destroyer planes and Stuka dive bombers, cooperating with land forces, yesterday dispersed British tanks and troop concentrations on the Libyan-Egyptian border, while near Marsa Matruh, British munition dumps were effectively bombed, the communique stated.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUE INFLUENCED GREATLY BY SOUTH

Writer Urges Preservation of Old Art Traditions of People Living in Southern Asia

By SOSHU WATANABE

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part II

In old times, Japanese ambassadors to China in most cases seem to have landed at Yangchow. In those days Yangchow, Chuanchow, Foochow and Kwangchow were ports where Persian, Arabian and Jewish merchants were engaged in trading with China, and there goods were brought from India, Rin-yu (Champa), Siam, Burma, Java, Ceylon, Cambodia, Sumatra, Borneo, Persia and Rome. For instance, nacres, tusks, horns, crystals, ambers, corals, pearls, emeralds, tortoise shells, medicines, perfumes, etc. came from the south; whereas those decorative designs and devices which are peculiar to the south were also introduced. A perusal of the treasures preserved in the Sho-sho-in repository will confirm this assertion.

Perhaps the most interesting articles are the rantai (lacquered bamboo) utensils, which are called "shikko-hei" and resemble the kimma-nuri of Java and Thailand. It seems to us that the bamboo-work was developed from early times in the southern part of China. In Szechwan, people made a medicine called "chiang," which found its way to Kwangchow and Siam. In Siam receptacles for this medicine were made of bamboo. The surface of each vessel was lacquered and ornamented and was gilded with gold foils, the last-named art being called kimma-nuri. Later on, it was introduced to Java where it became very popular, ultimately spreading to all parts of the East Indies. This art was also introduced to Japan shortly after it started to regularize its commercial intercourse with the South Seas. The most famous Japanese artisan of kimma-nuri was Zokoku Tamakaji of Sanuki, who lived between the last stage of the Tokugawa period and the beginning of the Meiji era. In view of Japan's present policy of Greater East Asia harmony, it is necessary that it should encourage the development of this art. It may, however, be noted that the nacres which are noticeable in Thai lacquerware resemble that of China, and it is likely that these kinds of mother-of-pearl decorations were first introduced from Persia. Some designs resemble the motifs of Ajanta and are characterized by a display of entangled slender leaves rising in flames.

Early Contacts Made

All the commodities which were imported to China from the southern region passed through Chuanchow, Kwangchow, Foochow and Chekiang, where there were many Westerners, and a number of European ships periodically arrived from various ports of the South Sea islands. Earlier, cotton seeds had been brought to this part of the world by the Indians, and Chohnen, Kiyomori and Eisai Zenji established cultural contacts with the south through trading operations with Chekiang and Chuanchow. In the meantime, Prince Takaoka visited Rayetsu-koku (a region near Shonanto), while Seika Fujiwara landed in Annam. All these historical facts are evidence enough that Japan had established contacts with the southern countries at an early date though such contacts were not formal in nature. Its subsequent intercourse with the south can be traced, among other things, through ceramic industry, the most noted regions for which are generally thought to have been South China, Annam and Siam. The potter's earth crockery manufactured in Siam were imported to our country in the Ashikaga period, and in the Momoyama period some of these vessels were authenticated by Rikyu the famous master of tea ceremony, with his signature.

It is generally believed that the ceramic industry flourished in Siam from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, but there are many divergent opinions in this regard. Anyhow, it is certain that some Chinese potters were indentured to develop Siam's ceramic art. Consequently, among the Siamese potteries a large variety reflected the style of China. For instance, tea-cups, wine bottles and lidded dishes were of Chinese patterns, while gargoyle, dog-images and other things were of Siamese designs. The Siamese earthen pans and pots were imported to Japan, but they were used only by the votaries of the tea cult. On the other hand, some Japanese earthenware may have been introduced to Siam, though it is believed that certain Japanese pretending as Loochoo people first took Chinese earthenware to that country.

Chinese Influence Great

The Annamites, at first, lived in the southern part of China and, after coming down to the south, became related to the Champas, Malays and Chinese of that region. As a result, they remained under Chinese influence, but after the termination of the turmoils during the Five Dynasties and Ten States, although they became independent and called their country Dai Etsu, or Tai Yueh, in reality, Annam remained a subject state of China. It was, therefore, natural that the so-called Annamese gosu (a kind of earthenware), which were imported from the Tongking district in the early stage of the Tokugawa period, had abundant Chinese elements in them. There are many articles of this kind in the Philippine Islands, too. According to Baiken Taguchi's Toki Ko (Book of Ceramics), the foreign earthenware imported since the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate were mostly Annamese. Tokubei Tenjiku, Nagamasa Yamada, Gohei Zeniya and some other enterprising men went over to the South Seas in pahan and red-seal chartered ships to undertake commercial operations. There were, in fact, Japanese quarters in some of the South Sea towns and the Japanese communities there were powerful and influential. Under such circumstances, various kinds of earthenware were imported from these towns, but they were known by the general term of "Annamese earthenware." They were classified as such, because it was found difficult to distinguish the Annamese-style gosu from the Chinese-style ones of South China. It is probable that a kind of seiji (celadon porcelain), which we call shuko in Japan, may have come from Annam.

There are small jars of the Luzon type which are generally known by the name of namban. In the third year of Bunroku (1594), Sukeyemon Naya brought back some fifteen jars of this kind from his South Sea trade voyage and presented them to the Shogun. In the ninth month of the first year of Keicho (1596), a Spanish ship, which had been sailing from Luzon to America, ran aground off Katsurahama, Tosa. Shogun Hideyoshi ordered the daimyo of Tosa to inspect the wrecked boat, with the result that the latter salvaged some Luzon jars. In this way, Luzon jars were introduced to Japan and as they were mostly sober in color and appearance, they were found suitable to the taste of the Japanese, who were equally eager to possess Chinese earthenware and porcelain and those of Champa, Java, Ceylon and Loochoo Islands.

Manufactured at Hsiangkeng

In Annam today, earthenwares are baked at Hsiangkeng and its neighborhood near the Yunnan frontier, and it is unfortunate that most of them are of inferior quality. Annam was at the zenith of its prosperity during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the Ashikaga Shogunate was holding the reins of the government in Japan. It can be envisioned that at that time the upper class Japanese were extremely anxious to secure Chinese curios of every kind, and for that reason, Chinese culture made a remarkable stride in our country. After the Ashikaga period, the ceramic art began to decline in Japan owing to the rise of new conditions.

It is likely that the tri-colored Cochin earthenwares were the products of Canton. In the Mampo Zensho (Complete Book of Various Treasures), Cochin porcelain is mentioned to the following effect: "Three-colored Cochin porcelain articles are brought from the port of Tongking in central Tenjiku, where there are various kinds of hardware, lacquerware, earthenware, shark's skin, aloes-wood, etc." In Cochin-China colored glazing was introduced very early, and that is why glazed earthenware in three colors seem to have become popular. There are two kinds of Cochin soft-baked pottery one of which resembles the majolica and the other the Saracen style. Articles of the latter kind are chiefly exported to Europe and the South Seas.

From these concise explanations of the technological culture of the south, it is apparent that Japan's intercourse with it has been spread over a long period. Most probably such a contact originated in the days when Miaos and Indonesians migrated to our country. Moreover, it is indeed significant that we can find many southern elements in our works of the stone and metal ages. Also similarity is discernible between the old Chinese Shu brocade and the cross-striped cloth and geometrical designs of primitive Japan. The most important point which deserves notice in this connection is that the techniques and knowledge of industrial arts gathered from the south and the Chinese continent were later thoroughly nationalized to enrich the fold of Japanese culture. When Nagamasa Yamada went over to Siam, the Siamese were surprised to see how excellent and beautiful were the Japanese arms, lacquered articles and metal works. From that time onward Japanese industrial products began to gain in fame. Consequently, Japanese culture and its technological art have now become so contributive that it would be worthwhile to attempt a new juxtaposition between the technological culture of this country and that of the southern region. In order to meet the expectations of the southern peoples in this respect, it is essential that their respective old traditions should be restored, giving them their proper places.

(End)

THE HOME MINISTRY 70 YEARS AGO

By SANTARO

Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Three scores and ten years, which is said to be the allotted span of human life, seems to constitute a propitious number also in regard to the age of events deemed at all memorable. But for the War of Greater East Asia which is absorbing the all-out energies of the nation, this year and indeed several years following would witness many fetes and celebrations given in honor of important events taking place in the early formative years of the Meiji era. They are either dispensed with or given in a quiet unostentatious manner appropriate to the exigent times. On November 10 last an informal celebration of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Home Ministry was held at the Home Office, Kasumigaseki, and a few days earlier a sober public function was observed at the Imperial Library, Uyeno to remember the 70th anniversary of its founding. Several other 70th anniversaries may be recalled. The universal conscription law was promulgated 70 years ago, so was the first banking business on the modern lines, and also 70 years ago was opened to traffic the first railway line between Tokyo and Yokohama, and so on, a whole column being easily devoted to the mere enumeration of memorable events and enterprises coming under the caption of being 70 years old.

Count Interviewed

Meanwhile most of those who had played active parts in those historic events have joined the majority, and the oldest of the surviving veterans among us who may give us personal recollections of those days were then only young men in their teens or early twenties, and even these persons are, alas, fast passing away, leaving very few persons at all able to make firsthand accounts of the early Meiji period.

One sunny forenoon last week Count Nobuaki Makino did this writer the courtesy of receiving him in his cozy residence at Kamiyama, Shibuya-ku, and in answer to the questions asked to draw him out, freely talked on a series of topics reminiscent of the early Meiji years. The Count was ensconced in his basket easy chair on the broad veranda facing the typical Japanese garden bathed in a brilliant but sober autumnal sun. The side table at his elbow fairly groaned under a pile of books and magazines, letters, documents, etc. The Count himself was apparently in the best condition of health and in excellent spirits, and seemed to take as much zest in talking as the writer did in hearing, his sentences flowing with rhythmic cadence, sparkling sometimes with mischievous, even ironic humor.

The writer began by asking him to give some idea of the contrast which Government officials of early Meiji, especially of the Home Office, made with those of today, and he said something as follows.

Took Their Duties Seriously

"The first thing that occurs to me as to the chief characteristic of our senior officials of early Meiji was the attitude of solemn seriousness with which they regarded their official duties. You can understand why they took their jobs so seriously, if you only remember the nature of the times they lived in. It was a period of wholesale regenerations and innovations. Everything had to be created anew to make Ship of State seaworthy, so to speak, for a great new voyage across the international sea for the first time in history. Domestically, the old regime had been abolished, and the new Government recently set up, was yet to be put in perfect working order.

"Their work was twofold: technical, and ethical, or spiritual, if you like. By the old regime was understood the Tokugawa feudal government while the new regime, needless to say, was the personal rule by the Emperor, and in one sense, it meant the restoration of the political conditions that obtained five hundred centuries before. Such a great transformation could not have been achieved unless the men responsible for it were motivated with a strong conviction. To shift the object of popular allegiance was in itself a very difficult task. For over two hundred years the bulk of the Japanese people, cut off from all political relations with the Throne, looked upon their provincial daimyo as their sole governors with the Shogun in Yedo as the suzerain over all. To correct their thought and sentiment and guide them into the proper channels of loyalty toward the Emperor, many a great scholar and historian had long been working, some of them under conditions far from favorable to such labors. Moto-ori and Hirata among the classic scholars, and Rai Sanyo the historian, and Yoshida Shoin, the loyalist teacher, and the famous historical writers of the Mito school were among the most prominent persons who had exerted potent influence in moulding the thoughts of the patriotic loyalists who had sprung from various parts of Japan during the pre-Restoration period. Their loyalty was at first only an idea, or a doctrine. It was the officials or those of the Home Office, you may call them, who became real actors, so to speak, to carry into operation the loyalist doctrine conceived and propagated by the aforesaid scholars and historians. These officials, therefore, were in a sense pioneers and crusaders, and they were fired with a zeal bordering on religious fervor. Indeed the term 'loyalty to the Throne' was not then a mere catch word, it was a sacred creed for which they were willing to give their all.

Strong View Taken

"Among the daimyo who had helped in bringing about the Restoration were not a few, that of Tosa, for one, who, if you could not call them 'pro-Shogunate,' had at least entertained some sympathy toward the Tokugawas, and aired the opinion that considering that the Tokugawas had undoubtedly rendered much service in having maintained the peace of Japan in the past two centuries they should not be altogether ostracized but that they should be allowed to take part in the new government of the Meiji. But as you know, the statesmen of Satsuma and Choshu took a strong view, which was opposed to this policy of conciliation and compromise; for they thought such 'soft' policy would have no good effect upon the psychology of the masses who must be educated to the sense of national solidarity under the new Imperial regime. So the authorities had deliberately adopted for some years the policy of discrediting the old regime at every turn.

"Those authorities were none other than the Government officials, or the officials of the Home Ministry, if you like. So you may form some conception of their mentality, whatever be the contrast you may make it with the mentality of the officials today. Now you have the Civil Service regulations in black and white, and all officials are required to work within certain well-defined limits; it is no wonder then that a certain hierarchical atmosphere should prevail in the Government offices. It is the result of the vast complexity and multiplicity of official business. In the old days the domestic business of the Government was very much simpler and was carried on by a small number of Ministries. You had the 'Hei-bu Sho' (military affairs department), 'Min-bu Sho' (people's affairs department) 'Okura Sho' (finance department) and 'Gaimu Sho' (foreign affairs department) and these with one or two other departments sufficed to carry on the business of Japan, internal and external. The Min-bu Sho, the forerunner of the present Home Ministry, did the work of several Ministries; for it attended to the affairs now being handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Railways, and something of the Education Ministry thrown into the bargain, as well as the local government of the Home Office proper. Such a system of home administration, framed in the dawn of the Meiji Restoration, must needs be reformed and put upon a more efficient footing. The Home Ministry of the pattern that we see today was established just 70 years ago."

Pelandok

In Malay the Mouse-deer is worshipped. It is known as "Pelandok" (the k is almost silent) and are regarded as the heroes of nearly all their legends and legendary songs. He is a brave, wise, quick-thinking little animal. It is he who controls floods, riots, famines, plagues and what not. He is sacred above all things, and a Malay walking through a jungle will frequently offer muttered prayers of praise and reassurance to the pelandok. But none of that will ever prevent him from trapping them in large numbers and eating them! (From the China Digest).

Sight Unseen

A backwoods mountaineer one day found a mirror which a tourist had lost.

"Well, if it ain't my old dad," he said as he looked in the mirror. "I never knowed he had his pitcher took."

He took the mirror home and stole into the attic to hide it. But his actions didn't escape his suspicious wife. That night while he slept she slipped up to the attic and found the mirror.

"Hum-um," she said, looking into it, "so that's the old hag he's been chasin'."

Verdict

It was the first case ever tried in the backwoods, and the jury had been arguing and disputing for hours.

At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion:

"We don't think he did it," he drawled slowly, "for we allow he wasn't there; but we think he would've ef he'd had the chanst."

READERS IN COUNCIL

U.S. Propaganda

To the Editor:

From the official American Propaganda office in San Francisco comes an interesting comment on the Imperial Headquarters' announcement that Japanese submarines are now operating in the Atlantic in close cooperation with German undersea raiders. Spokesman William Winters read into the overseas microphone a commentary written by a ghost writer which stated: "Perhaps the Japanese naval leaders decided that the floor of the Pacific was already too full of sunken ships and therefore they went out looking for more ocean bottoms upon which future submarines might be deposited." Isn't this a rather frank admission that the United States has lost such a large number of fighting ships, transports, freighters, and merchantmen since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that Japanese submarines can hardly find spaces to wade through in the Pacific?

American propagandists have already turned up with queer explanations to cover up the shocks they have felt from the revelation that Japanese naval units are engaged in operations in the Atlantic.

Can't Take P.I.

Why don't Uncle Sam's naval units try to retake some of the former American territories in the Western Pacific? The Philippines which Run-Away General Douglas MacArthur pledged to reoccupy soon stands where it has been. If the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific were winning as their propagandists back home would have us believe, why don't they make their way to the Philippines and take it back from the Japanese? The Japanese forces have taken Wake, Guam, the Philippines, and some islands in the Aleutians group, but the American navy has never tried to get them back from its hostile forces during the past ten months.

Although there is no more American offensive base anywhere in the Pacific, United States propagandists have been crying aloud that Japan proper would be attacked from the air in retaliation for the smashing Japanese aerial raids on Pearl Harbor. But after ten months in war, even laymen should know that no American long-range bomber or fighter can safely cover even a quarter of the distance from any American air base to Tokyo.

As we have known, the fundamental principle of American propaganda is to ignore completely common sense and create myths out of nothing that are likely to uphold the much-vaunted American theory that the United States is the world's best in everything, even in naval and military strength. That is why Uncle Sam's publicists fondly point to astronomical figures in the production of arms and ammunitions whenever they take up discussions of the war situation. They seem to believe that their enemies can be intimidated into inaction and neutral countries into their fold by talk of mass production in their war industry. But if they assume that the world is so puerile as to be led to believe that America's stupendous defense output alone will win the final victory, they are greatly mistaken. For facts speak more eloquently for themselves.

Statement Made Under Duress

Let us tell you some of the sinister propaganda methods the American government is using in their attempt to point the adverse war situation in their favor.

A few days ago Roosevelt's henchmen asked their stooges in Chungking to broadcast: "A daily newspaper published by Japanese residents of a certain American city has revealed in its editorial entitled 'Democracy in Action' that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are still allowed full rights of voting." If they were permitted to their franchise, does it mean anything to them under the existing circumstances? They have been scrapped of all their inalienable rights except to subsist barely with all possible restrictions heaped upon them. If the American authorities allowed Japanese-Americans to vote, they did so as a smoke screen over the American rule of force imposed on the Japanese population since Pearl Harbor.

American officials failed to mention the names of the city and the newspaper but they don't have to be secretive about them, for we know them very well. The city referred to is Honolulu and the journal just mentioned the Hawaii Hochi. The continued publication of a Japanese newspaper, however, is not an indication of "democracy in action;" far from it, it is a form of camouflaged regimentation and veiled dictatorship. If it were anything of "democracy in action," why did the American authorities in Hawaii have to confiscate all sorts of arms and radios from the Japanese residents immediately following the outbreak of open hostilities in the Pacific? Why did they have to evacuate the Japanese nationals and Japanese-Americans into officially-designated districts, making them forsake almost everything they had built and saved in their adopted country? Why do the Japanese resi-

(Continued on Page 5)